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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th Jan
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th „
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st „
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3030	500	H. Weighell	14th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st „
†* ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3030	500	H. Weighell	12th „
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „

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† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
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POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.

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1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,089	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

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BEDFORD CORDS—ALL SHADES		28	0
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WHITE CASSIMERE, "FOR RACING"		35	0
BOX CLOTH GAITERS—BEST QUALITY	from	12	8

ASQUITH & LORD, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

AN ICEBERG

IS A PRETTY COOL THING BUT IT ISN'T A PATCH ON
"FRUIT & HONEY."
TOBACCO
WON'T BURN THE TONGUE IF YOU SMOKE 30 PIPES A DAY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THOS. OGDEN, LD.
Procurable from all Stores and Dealers throughout India.
Retail of all Respectable Dealers.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVT. PLACE, CALCUTTA.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE

THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co, Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

APOLLO BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED, another small Consignment of SPANISH GRAPES and KENTISH COB-NUTS in first-class Condition; also CUMBERLAND HAMS, WILTSHIRE GAMMONS and BATH CHAPS; STILTON GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA, ROQUEFORT, LOAF CHEDDAR and DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESES.
'XMAS PUDDINGS and CAKES (by Buszard, of Oxford Street, London).
A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS FOR THE HILLS, AND ENGLISH WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following:—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	10	8	Cashmere Mufflers. Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
Real Austrian Rugs	18	0	White, and Coloured Wool Mufflers	2	8
Scotch Mauds ...Rs. 13-8 to	25	8	Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts...Rs. 6-8 to	7	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair, Rs. 18-8 to	25	0	Real Scotch Lambswool Pants ....Rs. 6-8 to	7	8
Real Eider Down Quilts, Rs. 25 to	30	0	Stout Brown Merino Vests, each..........Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Do. Pillows, „ 6-8 to	8	8	Stout Brown Merino Pants, each ....Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Best Feather do.	8	8	Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz.	25	0
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits ....Rs. 12-8 to	16	8	Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz.	25	0
Best Wove Flannel Shirts...	8	8	Woven Cholera Belts...from	2	12
Warm Gloves......Rs. 1-8 to	2	8	Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Kid Gloves, lined, with Wool Mitts	5	0	Ulsters, very warm „ 45-0 to	55	0
Wool Mitts	1	4	Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45	0
Warm Socks..........from	16	8	Balaclava Caps, each	5	0
Warm Dressing Gowns	15	8	Resais ....from	2	8
Turkish Dressing Gowns ...	15	8			
Cardigan Jackets..Rs. 8-8 to	13	8			
Ladies' Cardigans	8	8			

RUG STRAPS, HOLD-ALLS, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE. H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

AWARDED FOR  THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

		Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)	„	3	0
Alpha (very mild)	„	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

			Rs.	as.
Rothschilds	per box of	25	12	8
Reg. Principe	„	25	10	0
Reg. Reina	„	25	7	8
Trabucos	„	25	3	4
Caliope	„	50	6	0
Damas	„	100	10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta	„	50	5	8
Hidalgas	„	100	10	0
* Corea	„	25	5	0
Carolina	„	100	8	0
Delice	per packet of	20	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

		Rs.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3
„ "Golden Medium," Medium	„	2
„ "Cavendish, Strong"	„	1

Originated by me, and has justly become famous throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

		Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of 100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2	„ „	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	„ „	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST.
BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON 1893-94
Will be given in the
TOWN HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, 24TH JANUARY,
AT 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME:
PART I.

Organ Solo...Cornelius March..............Mendelssohn. Mr. MANT.
Solo ....Pro Peccatis (Stabat Mater)...Rossini. Mr. J. J. WHITELEY.
Violin Solo...Romance ....Wolff. Mrs. COLLIE.
Solo ....Let the Bright Seraphim (Samson) ....Handel. Miss TUDBALL.
Piano Solo. { (a) Liebestraum ....Liszt. (b) Si oiseau j'etais ....Henselt. } Miss PRITCHARD.
Solo ....Love in her Eyes (Acis)......Handel. Mr. CHISHOLM.
Trio ....Andante in B Minor..........Mendelssohn. Violin—Mrs. COLLIE. Viola—HERR SCHMUCK. Piano—Miss SCHMUCK.
Duet ....Happy we (Acis)..................Handel. Miss TUDBALL and Mr. CHISHOLM.

PART II.
COME LET US SING (Mendelssohn).
FULL CHORUS ......Organ—Mr. JOHNSTON.
Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Reserved Seats.......................Rs. 3.
Unreserved ,, ...Re. 1.

LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR,

TO BE HELD ON THE OVAL,
In Front of the SECRETARIAT,
ON
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
1ST, 2ND and 3RD FEBRUARY, 1894.
The Fair will be Open on
THURSDAY and SATURDAY
From 4 to 7 P.M. and from 8 to 10-45 P.M.

On Friday the Fair will be open to Purdah Ladies only from 7-30 A.M. to 9 A.M., and to the Public from 4 to 7-45 P.M.

Day Tickets, at Re. 1 each, admitting to the Fair.

Season Tickets, at Rs. 5 each, and Family Season Tickets, to admit four of a Family at Rs. 10 each, may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOTE.—Season Tickets will admit to all Shows in the Fair except the THEATRE.

Children under Twelve Half-price.

The Stalls will be Presided over by Ladies in Fancy Dress. The Shows will include Theatre, Concerts, Cafe Chantant, Shooting Galleries, The strange Illusion, Man-in-a-Tub, Aunt Sally, &c., &c.

Special arrangements are being made for a Horse Show and Driving and Jumping Competitions.

Prizes will be offered at the Shooting Gallery, the Horse Show, and for the discovery of Missing-words.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS,
In AID of the
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 25TH and 26TH JANUARY, 1894,
at the
NOVELTY THEATRE,
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and LADY HARRIS.

"THE LAST OF THE PIGTAILS."
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Sir Noah Starchington, a Relic of the Old School..............Mr. W. L. SHAW.
Mr. Swellington, a Gent of the New School.................. ,, A. E. BICE.
Doddles, an Old Servant............ ,, J. P. MACKESON.
Lady Starchington, a Modern Belle.................................Mrs. CRUICKSHANK.
Mrs. Swellington, a Primrose.......................................Miss THORBURN.
Tabitha Fidget, a Housekeeper...................................Mrs. BICE.
Jane } Susan } Housemaids..... (Miss FLOWER. (,, TROUSDELL.

To be Preceded by a
Farce, entitled "CHISELLING."
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Larkspur, a Sculptor — Mr. A. E. BICE.
Trotter, his Man-Servant. — ,, A. W. WISE.
Dr. Stonecrop. — ,, J. REED.
Mrs. Piper, a Landlady. — ,, W. L. SHAW.
Kate, Stonecrop's Niece. — Miss SAVAGE.

During the Interval Miss PEDRAZA will play on the Violin a Selection from "Il Trovatore," by Alard.

By [illegible] permission of Colonel Scott and Officers the [illegible] of the [illegible] Bombay Light Infantry will be in attendance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

	Rs.
Orchestra Stalls	3
Dress Circle	2
Back Seats	1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price to Back Seats.
Doors Open 8-30 P.M. Performance to Commence at 9 P.M.
Plan of Theatre at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where Seats may be Reserved.
T. A. SAVAGE, Stage Manager. ALFRED K. BICE, Business Manager.

WANTED,
HEAD-MASTER, for the ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, KAIRA. Salary from Rs. [illegible] to [illegible], according to Qualifications. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, stating Second Language, to
DADABHAI DINSHAH,
President, Kaira Municipality.

BOMBAY FOX-HOUNDS.
THE NEXT MEET will take place on THURSDAY, 25th January, at SANTA CRUZ, and not on WEDNESDAY, 24th, as Advertised.
H. M. STEUART,
Hon. Secy., Bombay Hunt.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that anyPerson or Persons fraudulently using the TRADE MARKS and LABELS and forging the Name and Titles of Dr. de JONGH on Bottles' Labels, or in other manner representing the same falsely, will be rigorously proceeded against. Information to Messrs. ATHERTON and Co., 3, new China Bazaar, Calcutta.

NOTICE.
FIVE Certificates of the CONSOLIDATED STOCK of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, aggregating £940, standing in the name of the late Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia, have beenlost on or about the 12th October, 1893, and an application has been made to the Company by the Executrix for issue of a Duplicate Certificate. Any person having these Certificates in his or her possession or claiming a right to them or to the Stock should Communicate within one Week with the AGENT in Bombay of the Said Company at his Office, Victoria Terminus.
WADIA & GHANDY,
Solicitors for Bai Navazbai, Widow and Executrix of Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia.
Bombay, 20th January, 1894.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL.

I HAVE the Honour to announce my APPOINTMENT as
GENERAL AGENT FOR INDIA
OF THE
ALLGEMEINE
ELEKTRICITAETS-GESELLSCHAFT
BERLIN
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS
For the Supply and Erection of
MACHINERY AND PLANT
FOR
ELECTRIC LIGHTING
TRANSMISSION OF POWER
EQUIPMENT OF ELECTRIC RAILWAYS
TRAMWAYS, WINCHES, CRANES, PUMPS
VENTILATORS, LIFTS
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.

At the same time, I have pleasure in informing my esteemed Constituents that this enterprise will not interfere with my business in the [illegible] special Fittings and other articles [illegible] me to the present, for which, [illegible] every requirement in [illegible] PLANT AND INSTALLATIONS, [illegible] be happy to tender on demand.
[illegible]ALD A. CRAWFORD
ENGINEER
[illegible]SOC. M. INST. E. E.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the Matter of PRAGJI PURSHOTUM, JETHABHOY PURSHOTUM, BHUGWANDAS PURSHOTUM, DHURUMSI JETHA and NAROTUM RAMJI, who traded together in Partnership under the name of Dharamsi Jetha and Company as General Merchants and Commission Agents at Bombay, at Calicut in the name of Bhugwandas Purshotum, and at Karachi in the name of Parshotum Chaturbhuj, Hindu Inhabitants of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of JETHAMAL MATHURADAS, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor, Jethamal Mathuradas, was filed in this Honourable Court on this Day, and whereas the said Pragji Parshotum, Jethabhoy Purshotum, Bhugwandas Parshotum, Dharamsi Jetha and Narotum Ramji have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this twentieth day of January One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 20th day of January, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL ORGAN FUND.

AN EVENING CONCERT,
In aid of the above FUND,
Will be given in the
TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY,
at 9-15 P.M.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Feb., 1894, at 5-30 P.M.
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
APPLICATIONS, stating qualifications, for the POST of MAGISTRATE or FOUZDARI MUNSIFF in Junagadh, on a monthly Salary of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 will be received in the Office of the Judicial Councillor, Junagadh, up to the end of this month.
15th January, 1894.

TO DISTRICT OFFICERS.
CONTRIBUTIONS of TIGER CUBS and the Young of any other Carnivora or Graminivora to the Pet Stall in LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR, to be held on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd February, will be thankfully acknowledged. Contributions should be sent to Mr. DOUGLAS BENNETT, Crawford Markets, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 per cent. per Annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 22nd inst., to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1893.
By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th January, 1894.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 17th, to WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, both Days Inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th January, 1894.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.
BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.
C. HIRSCH.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.
C. HIRSCH.

NOTICE.
TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District, for one Year, from the 1st of April, 1894. For all particulars regarding the Tolls and the Conditions under which Tenders should be made, apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.
Tenders should be sent in, so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 Noon (official time), on the 27th February, 1894.
H. E. WINTER,
Collector of Nasik.
Nasik Collector's Office, 3rd January, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 50.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (Local time), on each of the Dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below:—
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Description of Articles.	Tender & Schedule.	Date of Invitation of Tender.
For one year commencing from 1st April, 1894.		
Boat Tonnage for Bombay.....	98 & 100	25th January 1894.
Hired conveyance	98 & 100	
Country Carts	78 N.	
For one and three years commencing from 1st April, 1894.		
Tubs, Iron, galvanized, with Lids	98 & 100	29th January 1894
Tubs, iron, galvanized, without Lids		

JOHN HIBBERT, COLONEL,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Bombay, 15th January, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
NOTICE OF MEETING.
THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.
By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

FOR SALE.

SELLING AWAY CHEAP.
ON SALE, consignment, very Rich Handmade PERSIAN VELVET CARPETS of best Indian make, various sizes and Patterns. Apply
BHAISETT & CO.
21, Hummum Street, Fort.

WANTED,
MEDICAL OFFICER FOR A PLANTING DISTRICT.
THE Wynard Planters' Association offer a salary of Rs. 450 (four hundred and fifty rupees) a Month for a duly qualified Medical Man to attend all subscribers to the Medical Fund. No Private Practice permitted, but Extra Fees are allowed for certain cases, and a Dispensary is kept by the present Medical Officer. To a good rider, of active habits, capable of travelling 15 to 30 miles rapidly, an increase of salary could be insured. A married man preferred. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to
J. WILLIAMS HOCKIN, Hon. Sec.,
W. P. A. Medical Fund, Vagitri, Malabar.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!
FOR Plain and Fancy-Coloured Ropes for Punkahs, apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

WALL CLOCKS.
LATEST ADDITIONS.
SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design.................Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and	95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches...............	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.
N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 24, "C. K. B." Rs. 34.
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15, ½ Gallon, Rs. 8.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Music Saloons.

NEWEST STYLES and PATTERNS in Gents Bag Top and Full-fronted CAPS, Tweed, Corduroy and Buckskin, Rs. 2-12 and 3-4, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE LATEST NOVELTY in LAMP MATS.—Just received, a small Consignment of Lovely Patterns and Different Sizes at Cheap Prices, from 6 As. to Re. 1-4.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MR. BHEDWAR'S STUDIO, at Cumballa Hill, and Branch Studio in Fort, will RE-OPEN for BUSINESS, from TO-DAY, the 22nd instant.

TEAS!—GREAT REDUCTION!! Messrs. MORTON, MAJU and Co., in view to introducing Pure and Unadulterated Teas to RICH and POOR, are now offering, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, a class of Teas unsurpassed for DELICACY and PURITY of FLAVOUR Price List on Application.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RS. 100 REWARD.—TO THE LADY who sends in the largest number of Names of Half-yearly Subscribers, before the 30th of June, for the "Beacon" (a Society Paper for India). Lady Canvassers Wanted in every Station in India, Burma and Ceylon. Further particulars from the Proprietor of the "Beacon," Dehra.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WANTED, an Experienced European CARDER and SPINNER, thoroughly skilled in his work. Salary liberal. Apply, with testimonials, at No. 14, Esplanade Road, opposite the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physicians' requisites, &c., and Mathematical Instruments, Medows Street, Fort. Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

CARPETS.—No Drawing-room is complete without a Carpet. We invite Inspection of our Stock made on our own looms. Every size and quality; beautiful designs.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Bombay.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS.

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WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum............................Rs. 12
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1 177½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Commercial & Ld. Mtge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	185 to 180
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	210	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	40
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	$1	[illegible]
National Bank of India	[illegible]	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	210
PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,250
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Curranchee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs30	945 / 1135
Apollo	75	2,400	2,200	[illegible]	26
Bellary	197	1,000	1,000	Nil	45
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		30
Bombay Cotton	1,010	125	12	dvd at 7	122½
Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200		[illegible]
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	all	14	107½ / 212½
Colaba	500	1,850	1,850	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,160
English Press and Manfg	400	250		Nil	122½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 83	1,18
French	300	500	all	Nil	14
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	50	3	100
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	120
Khangaum	210	450	450	Nil	390
Manmadpore Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	121
Mercantile	1,000	125	12	10	1 6½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	410
Muzaffar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	2½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	555
New Indian	4,000	125	12	Nil	122½
Prince of Wales	100	500	50	Rs25dv	445
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,875
Sind	400	2,000	750	4	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	25	Nil	33½
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	220
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 70	935
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	140
Alliance	1,500	[illegible]	all	Rs. 15	80x1
Anglo-Indian	1,300		100	Nil	47
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	870		all	per ct	30
Bombay Jail ol	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg Co, Ld	50	1,000	1,000	...	17
Britannia Mills	1,010	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India	1,000	500	50	Rs 3	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	800
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr c	500
Colaba Land Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	587½
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 4	410
Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,100	500	500	Nil	345
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	325
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	480
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	365
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	685
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	50	4	600
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs 1	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	1,180
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	305
Indian Manfg	900	1,000	1,000	Rs 5	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	50	10 pr. ct	530
Jaffer Alli	800	500	50	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	---	250		150
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635xd
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15per ct	145
Lord Reay Mfg	455	1,000	1,000	35	625
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,520
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	32
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	15 pr. c	1,170
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,592½
Mazagon	5,000		25		120
Morarji Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,925
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	10	Nil	[illegible]
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	13
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs	420
Oriental	5,725	62	62	Nil	255
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	748	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,205
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	455
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	---	825
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	---	1,380
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	25	12	312½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,390	250	250	12	13
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	50	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,0	60	55
Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	90	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	145
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	---	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	---	500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	280
	750	50	150	7½	210
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	[illegible]
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	4,650xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,16
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	67
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. c	83
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	50	500	Rs 25	1,125
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	10	100	Nil	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	20	200	Rs. 25	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	210	7½ pr. ct.	27
Iever & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	72 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	10	1	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct	12
Jehangir B. Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	170	Rs. 21	312
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	[illegible]
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	
Marcks & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 11	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pc.ct.	5
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	20
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	200	8,000	4,000	N dvd.	2,3
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	44
Jeevone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-12	
China Leaf	" 25-5	Nominal
Pekin, Bar Gold of	" 25 1	"
Do. do. new	" 24-5	"
Australia do.	" 25-8	
Bombay do.	" 25-8	
English Sovereigns	" 16-4	
Do. Drasoas	" 16-1	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 88	
Do. 17½ do.	" 88-4	
rolas Dollars	" 205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 191	
5-Francs	" 310-	

MR. GLADSTONE completed his eighty-fourth year on Friday, (December 29) and in recognition of the happy occasion all his colleagues and supporters rose in their places and heartily cheered him as he entered the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour afterwards tendered the congratulations of himself and friends, and Mr. Gladstone thanked him for his courtesy and kindness. The Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales were among the earliest of well-wishers, who included the leading members of both political parties and many representatives of the Corps Diplomatique. Mr. Gladstone was on Saturday the recipient of many congratulatory telegrams, principally from India and the Colonies. The Premier, whose health continues to be good, desires to express his warmest thanks to the many friends who have sent telegrams or letters of congratulation on his birthday, and his regret that the number received makes it impossible to acknowledge them individually.

H. M. S. Rapid has been cruising among the South Sea Islands for some months. At one island the Rapid seized a native who had made himself very obnoxious to the inhabitants. His weakness was marrying, followed by the slaughter of his new wife. He had despatched seven up to the time the Rapid appeared, and being a near relative of a high Chief he could not easily be brought to answer for his crimes. His plan was to put a cocoanut on the head of his wife and, after the example of William Tell and the apple, essay to bore a hole in it with a rifle bullet. His aim was defective, however, and the experiment was always followed by a funeral. This "accident," as he called it, had happened so often that he became notorious amongst the relatives of the departed, and so the Rapid interposed and deported the young man to a distant land.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Inspection of Royal Artillery and Infantry Regiments by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, General Parade Ground, 7-30 a.m.
Presentation of Addresses to Lord Elgin from Chamber of Commerce and Millowners' Association, Government House, Malabar Point.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Ward Election of a Municipal Councillor, Municipal Office.
Departure of Lord and Lady Elgin for Calcutta, Victoria Terminus, 5-30 p.m., (Madras time).
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Purulia left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bhundara entered the dock on Friday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday, next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Marq Bacquehem, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow, the 23rd inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Zanzibar, and the East Ports of Africa, up to Natal, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 a.m., to-morrow, the 23rd instant.

A NEW PARSEE BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—Mr. Murzban, son of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Executive Engineer to the Municipality, has successfully passed the examination and has been called to the Bar in England.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The concert, which took place on the 9th of January, in aid of the friends of the above institution resulted in a net gain of Rs. 509-3. The Committee desire to thank all who kindly assisted towards so successful a result.

STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.—The above company re-produced the "Vicar of Bray," at the Gaiety Theatre, on Saturday evening, with the usual success, and to-night, Gilbert and Sullivan's Opera "Utopia Limited," which created so much sensation in London last October at the Savoy, is to be given. Neither pains nor expenses," we are assured, have been spared by Mr. Stanley to do full justice to the production of the piece, and a bumper house may safely be counted upon to-night.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the B. V. R. Corps will perform the following programme during the dinner this evening at 8 p.m.:—

March	Saxon	Boggetti.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe.
Valse	Carlota	Melockee.
Interlude	Music hath Charms	A Rowe.
Quadrille	Paul Jones	C Coote.
Dance of the Witches		Bonheur.
Selection	La Mascotte	Mont omery
Galop	Fizz	Tinney.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held in the Grant College Library, to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. Business:—I. The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. 2. Dr. Parshotum Harichand will be proposed a member of the Society. 3. The Honorary secretaries will lay the balance-sheet of the last year before the meeting for its adoption. 4. Dr. R. N. Khory will deliver the annual presidential address. 5. To elect office-bearers for the current year. 6. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Society by the secretaries.

FIRE IN A COTTON PRESS.—On Saturday night, at about 11 o'clock, some smoke was observed to be issuing from a quantity of gunnybags that were lying in a cotton press, belonging to Mr. Goculdass Caliandji, and situated near Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. Bapoo Morar, a watchman in the press, immediately raised an alarm, and a number of men belonging to the press, as well as some mill-hands belonging to Nusserwanji Manockji Petit Mills, rushed to the spot and extinguished the flames. The fire-brigade steamers from Pydhoonee, Fort, and Byculla, immediately put in an appearance, but they were not brought into requisition. The damage is estimated at Rs. 700. The origin of the fire is not yet ascertained.

MAHOMEDAN PARTY TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.—In pursuance of a desire expressed by the Cazee of Bombay Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, M.P., paid a visit to him at his residence, at Null Bazaar, at 3 o'clock (Friday afternoon). The Cazee had invited a large number of representative Mahomedan gentlemen to meet Mr. Dadabhai, amongst those present being Shams-ul-Ulma Cazee Mahomed Saleh bin Cazee Abdool Latif Londay, Messrs. Mahomed Ibrahim Jitekar, Mahomed Ismael Makba, Abdulla Ally Saheb Kur, Najmudin Tyebjee, Ibrahim Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy, Moulvi Hyday-tulla, Shaik Mahomed Murtay, Resaldar Major Sydullakhan, and others. The Cazee, after having introduced Mr. Dadabhai to those present, presented him with an address in Urdoo, in which he congratulated him on his successful efforts in getting into the Imperial Parliament, and expressed a hope that he may be long spared to work in India's cause, which was safe in his hands. Mr. Dadabhai, in reply, expressed a deep sense of gratitude at the honour that had been done him by the Cazee and the other representative men present, and declared that he would try his utmost to be useful to his fellow-countrymen. He called upon all the different communities in India to join together and work harmoniously for the general good of the country, and earnestly urged upon the Mahomedan community to exert themselves to their utmost and make rapid strides in education, overtaking as soon as possible the other communities who were ahead of them in this respect. Half-an-hour was then passed in agreeable conversation about the current topics of interest. The gathering then dispersed after the usual distribution of flowers and rose water. On Saturday morning the Cazee, accompanied by Messrs. Abdulla Ally Saheb Kur and Ibrahim Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy, paid a return visit to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, at his residence at Malabar Hill.

BURGLARY AT SAMUEL STREET.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of an interesting case, in which Inspector Framji Bhicaji of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged four persons, named Javer Ladha, Sadakhan Mirbashkhan, Sulleman Fakir Mahomed, and Dadameya Chand, with house-breaking and committing theft of one currency note for Rs. 1,000, one for Rs. 10, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 460, belonging to one Visram Ruttonsey, a Khoja merchant, residing at Samuel Street. In connection with this case, a woman, named Bhagoo, was also charged with retaining stolen property. It appears that on the morning of the 5th instant, about 9 o'clock, while the complainant and his wife were absent from home, their place was broken open by removing the lock of the door, and the property mentioned in the charge was stolen from a wooden box, which was also forced open. On a report of the theft being made by the complainant the divisional police as well as the detective made inquiries, and on the same day Inspector Framji Bhicaji succeeded in obtaining the number of the one thousand rupee note from the Mercantile Bank. On the 7th instant while the police were carrying on their enquiries Syed Abootrab Faida Alli, a baker, proceeded to Sirdar Mir Abdoolalli Khan Bahadur, the head of the Criminal Investigation Department, and gave him certain information, in consequence of which the Sirdar deputed Inspector Roshanalli to the house of the first accused to make inquiries. The latter individual was immediately put under arrest, but on being questioned about the note, denied all knowledge. Thereupon the Inspector was about to search his house and person, when the accused admitted, having in his possession a note for Rs. 1,000, and produced it from his coat pocket. Javer was immediately taken into custody. In consequence of a certain statement made by him, the second accused was arrested, and in turn gave certain information, which led to the arrest of the third accused, who took the police to Bandora, and pointed out a Marwaree. The police, however, could not recover any property from the Marwaree, but on a certain statement made by him, they succeeded in arresting the fifth accused Bhagoo. The third accused then took the police to Gottee, a railway station near Deolalee, and pointed out one Ayakub Mahomed, who produced the remaining stolen property. It appears that on the morning of the 5th instant the first four accused, two of whom are old offenders, assembled at the shop of one Shaik Jagoo, a baker, who keeps his place of business near the complainant's house, and after a short consultation, the first and third accused broke open the lock of the door, entered the place, and after forcing open a wooden box, abstracted its contents. They then proceeded to a tea-shop, belonging to Abba Abdool Rajak, in Falkland Road, and after having got into the loft divided the property, No. 1 keeping the one thousand rupee note, and No. 3 taking all the ornaments. The accused Nos. 2 and 4 had to content themselves with the promise made to them by No. 1, that they would get their share after the note had been cashed and some of the ornaments sold. The third accused then went to Bandora and gave two of the ornaments to the fifth accused, who pledged them to a Marwaree, but having redeemed them in a couple of days, returned them to the third accused, who then proceeded to Gottee, a railway station near Deolalee, and raised Rs. 200 on pledging the ornaments with his cousin, named Yakoob Mahomed, and returned to Bombay. When No. 2 heard that the ornaments had been disposed of he went to No. 1 and demanded his share, when he (No. 1) in the presence and hearing of the informant stated that the detective police having happened to get some clue about the stolen property, he had to give away the one thousand rupee-note to Sirdar Mir Abdoolalli Khan Bahadur, the head of the Criminal Investigation Department, to hush up the matter, and that the Sirdar required Rs. 200 more, stating that if they failed to pay it, they would surely get into trouble. The informant immediately carried this tale to the Sirdar, and hence the recovery of the property. All the accused, when questioned by the Court, denied the charge and incriminated one another. The Magistrate convicted the first four accused under Section 380 of the Indian Penal Code, the third accused being additionally convicted under Section 454, and sentenced No. 1 to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, No. 2, being an old offender, to two years, No. 3, having three previous convictions against him, to two years, for each of the offences (sentence to run consecutively), and No. 4 to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The fifth accused against whom there was no sufficient evidence was discharged.

MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed to ask you to be so good as to publish in the columns of your paper, as early as possible, the enclosed letter, which has been addressed by the Chairman of this Company to the Chairman of the Meeting held in Madras on December 8, and to which reference has been made in your columns.—I am, &c.

A. C. COLEBROOK CODD,
Secretary.

London, JAN. 5.

P. Somasundrum Chettiar, Esq., Tondiarpett, Madras, Chairman of Meeting of Tramway Shareholders held Dec. 8, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—I have received, from the officials of the Company in Madras, a verbatim report of the proceedings at the adjourned meeting of shareholders resident in India, held under your presidency on December 8. Had I been at the meeting, I should have had the honour of addressing you. I, therefore, take the liberty now of making you the medium for my reply to the six distinct statements, made by various persons, which seem to call for answer from me.

It is impossible for me to leave England at this time, and, therefore, I write in reply to the several points raised. Those who supported the resolution asking for my presence in India must themselves have been alive to the absurdity of my agreeing to the spending of £200 to £300 in journeying to India merely to answer complaints of an extremely small body of dissentient shareholders, especially as the expense would have to be borne by the Company. Even if I could visit India just now, I should not feel justified in doing so under the circumstances. Before replying in detail to the statements referred to in paragraph 1, I may say that I recognise to the full that any of my fellow-shareholders—(with the solitary exception of one, who, by his conduct, has put himself beyond the pale of consideration)—ought to feel that he may, privately, put to me, as Chairman, any question concerning the affairs of the Company. To each and all such questions I will give the most complete reply possible. Ours is a limited liability company, and, therefore, cannot escape public criticism. To that condition I make no objection. So far as one or two newspapers are concerned, I wish they would write with some semblance of fairness. I specially refer to the *Madras Mail*. That journal, unlike its local contemporaries, has done nothing to help forward this local enterprise. Further, its Editor, when in England recently, was furnished with full details on all matters he asked about, and was invited to visit Wolverhampton and see for himself what our electric equipment was like. To fair and reasonable enquiry, whether from shareholders or from representatives of the public, I shall always be ready to give my best attention. Now for the six points—

1. The expenditure as contained in the balance sheet.—When addressing the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, held on September 29 last, I alluded to the heavy expenditure, and said:—

"It would have been occasion for great satisfaction to your Directors had it been possible for us, in this our first statement of account, to show receipts from revenue. This has not been possible, owing to the special difficulties described in the Report. Further, it is in the nature of such an enterprise as this in which we are engaged that large expenditure must be incurred before any revenue can be earned—the plant must be purchased, the road constructed—ere any opportunities for earning a dividend are provided; and we pay dividends from earnings only. It is the practice for some railway and other companies to pay dividends during construction, such dividends are obtained from capital. The expenses during the fifteen months dealt with in the account have been considerable; we should have been glad had they been less. Large as they seem to be, they represent a very great amount of hard work and strenuous labour. Much of the expenditure is due to the delay in obtaining subscriptions for shares in India. This is an Indian enterprise, and we wanted Indian support. Had the capital been quickly subscribed, we should, by this time, have had some of our cars running. The response in India, once the enterprise was fairly put before the public, was most gratifying: nearly 44,000 shares are held in that country, and, as I have already said, in spite of the aggravating delay which had occurred, applications for share, are still coming into our Madras office. An experience, not unlike ours, was gone through by that magnificent Indian tramways success, the Bombay Tramways Co., only that no capital appears to have been obtained by that Company in India. It was in 1864 that Mr. Kittredge, the present Managing Director of the Company, entered into an agreement with the Municipality, but it was not until March, 1873, that the work was really taken in hand. Even than difficulties, such as we have had, needed to be surmounted. They have been surmounted, with what splendid resolution is known throughout the tramway world." Finally, I remarked:—"The Company, in its 21 years' concession, possesses, as the Bombay experience proves, a most valuable property. From this property, for many years to come, we both believe and hope the shareholders will reap considerable profit. In respect to the payment made for the concession, I may say that the concessionaries have themselves subscribed for shares to the amount of £5,000, half the concession money being thus invested in the Company. The concessionaires are associated with the management of the enterprise, are the largest shareholders, and will, in the completest manner possible, continue to identify themselves with the concern. Your directors hold a large number of shares, their interests are identified with the success of the Company, and the shareholders may rest assured that the same unremitting labour which has enabled us to secure so large a measure of support in India as well as the adoption of a most admirable system of electrical traction will continue to be exercised for the advantage of investors. Our sincerity in this respect will be seen by the steps which we shall take for the profitable and beneficial working of the enterprise."

I may now explain what I meant by that last remark, and, in so doing merely repeat what I stated privately at the time. Under the Articles of Association, for a definite number of years, a certain salary is reserved to me as Chairman, so long as I hold that office. Few salaries in England or in India during the past few years, I dare venture to say, have been toiled for amid more anxiety, or more strenuously, than has mine during the past two years. Every day I am working for the Company, and, therefore, I draw the salary to which I am entitled. But, when the lines of the three sections now in hand are laid, the strain upon me will be less severe, and the shareholders will then see, by the action I shall take, how thoroughly alive I am to their interests, and what I am to do to ensure their receiving a dividend.

That I am prepared to carry my share of burden is, I submit, proved by the manner in which, when the President of the Municipal Commission drew attention to the matter, and urged, inferentially, that such expenditure ought to be included in the preliminary expenditure payable by the concessionaries, I, on behalf of myself and my co-concessionaire, agreed to bear all the expenses incurred during my visit to India in 1892 and 1893, as also the sum spent on commission and other expenses incurred in obtaining capital. This we did, and the accounts of the Company have been credited therewith, though we were under no legal compulsion so to do.

The suggestion has, I believe, been made by one or two shareholders that the directors should have for gone all remuneration for the period ending June 30th last. Such a suggestion, I venture to think, would not have been made by those gentlemen, had they been aware of the time, trouble, and anxiety represented by the work done by the Board. Probably the past and present financial year of the Company will involve the greatest amount of labour that the directors of the Company, whether they be my present colleagues and myself, or others, will ever be required to exercise.

2. Copies of the Articles of Association.—A number of copies of the Articles of Association were taken by me to Madras in October, 1892. They were kept at 9, Armenian Street, the Company's offices. Some copies were lent to intending shareholders—Mr. Lawrence Samuel among others—who wished to see them before subscribing for shares. No one who asked to see the Articles was refused. That they were open for inspection was stated by me publicly on more than one occasion.

3. The proposed Local Board.—No one has given so much attention to this matter, or has regarded it as of so much importance, as I have. In the first instance I thought it was possible to have a Board of Directors in Madras, and I was as disappointed as any of the Madras shareholders could be when the Board were advised that a second Board was impossible. Within one month of the concession being granted I communicated with several gentlemen in Madras, and asked them to serve as directors. Correspondence on this point was maintained for months. When in Madras, in 1892 and 1893, I was, as many shareholders can testify, unceasing in my endeavours to get gentlemen of position to agree to serve their fellow-shareholders, but without success. Every one invited wished for opportunity for consideration, and, at the same time, recognised that the Articles of Association must be altered before appointments could be made. The last word on the subject, so far as I am concerned—save a public reference at Bellary—was in Madras, on January 14, 1893. The hon. P. Rungiah Naidu, M.L.C., (my very good friend as I then thought him, and would fain still think him), Mr. P. Numbarumal Chetty, and another gentleman, called upon me. I was urged by them to, myself, appoint "Madras Directors who are to be a Committee" to assist the officials in charge until the general meeting in July, when they may be appointed Directors—powers to be as large as possible consistent with the supremacy of the London Board. I quote from notes made at the time, and in the presence of the gentlemen named. You are already acquainted with what happened on my return to this country. In the statement respecting the local Consulting Board, sent to Madras a fortnight ago, the Directors have fully dealt with this matter. It was only when I found that the appointment of a local Board, with such a power of initiative as would be consistent with the supremacy of the London Board, was illegal, I gave up my hopes. But, then, we did the next best thing—the only thing we could do, by proposing the local Consulting Board.

4. Rupee Currency.—All I promised in this respect was fulfilled to the letter. We were compelled to fix a number of rupees, which should be regarded, whatever the fluctuations of the exchange might be, as the equivalent of £1 sterling. A month or so after the Directors fixed by their Articles, under counsel's advice, and with the approval of the Company in general meeting, upon fifteen rupees as that equivalent: the Government of India selected the same number of rupees for a like purpose. Indian shareholders will, as I promised, receive their dividends in rupee currency.

5. Transfer of shares in Madras.—You, Sir, made a reference to this matter. Owing, probably, to the excitement which appears to have prevailed, the Company's officials at the meeting failed to at once inform you that arrangements for transfer in Madras had been made. I received, by the same mail as that which brought me the report of the meeting, a copy of the transfer form and provisional share certificate to be used in India, and of which drafts were despatched from this office some six or eight weeks ago.

6. My statement as to subscription for shares in England.—Here, again, enquiry had had only to be made at the head-quarters of the Company in Madras for complete information to be obtained. Had my friend Mr. V. Arungiri Naidu not been absent from the meeting through illness, he, doubtless, would have given the information required by one of the shareholders. Writing to him on September 1, 1893, and answering a question he put to me, I said:—"With reference to the 25,000 shares I spoke of when I reached Madras as being sufficient to enable us to meet the requirements of the Municipality, these 25,000 were, as you rightly surmised, to be over and above the 6,000 odd shares subscribed in India before I arrived. But as you point out, only 20,000 shares having been taken by the contractors, there is a difference of 10,000 shares to be accounted for. The explanation of this is easy, and I have no doubt if you had asken Mr. Salisbury he would have told you from a letter which must have reached him before the end of April exactly how the matter stood. Before I left England I had ascertained from the contractors that, if we wished, they would be prepared to take half of their payment in shares, which would have been 30,000 instead of 20,000; but when I found that we only needed 20,000, we did not ask them to take more." In writing to the Assistant Secretary previously, the Secretary of the Company said:—"In response to the telegram from Messrs. Champion and Short, received by us on Wednesday last, asking for the number of shares registered in this country, we have replied that 38,000 are registered As Mr. Digby mentioned to Mr. Faulconer whilst in India, our arrangements in this country included a large portion of payment for construction being taken by the contractors in fully-paid-up shares of the Company. These, and the 6,000 shares subscribed in Indian prior to November last, were included in the 50,000 shares which Mr. Digby referred to whilst in India. As, however, India has subscribed more than 25,000, plus the 6,000 subscribed before Mr. Digby left England, the Board decided not to employ the facilities at their command to the full, thereby doing better, from an economical point of view, than they otherwise could, seeing, of course, that the contractors who take a large portion of payment in shares, would require a larger sum for their work than if they were paid in cash only. This explains the difference between the 38,000 announced and the 44,000 referred to previously."

Finally, may I say that if I had my choice, and if I were not fettered by claims and circumstances which are too strong to allow of my following my own inclination, I would, at this juncture, so far as the Tramways are concerned, far rather be in Madras than in London. There is no more interesting work of a mechanical character connected with locomotion being done in India at this time. Nor, I believe, are there many enterprises in the Empire which, in the long run, will give a better return to the shareholders. Any man might be proud to be identified with the beginning of electricity as a mode of force and traction in India.

To the shareholders I hope I may be allowed to say that the nature of the enterprise in which they have subscribed call for patience on their part. Time is required for the testing and perfecting of the plant in this country, in laying the road, and in building the power station. They would not, I am sure, wish to be paid dividends from capital. But, I remember and apologises, the large majority of the Indian shareholders have not complained nor have they given evidence that they consider they have occasion for complaint. The voting at the meeting over which, you Sir, presided showed how few were the dissentients.

As for the enterprise itself, when I returned from Madras, in February last, I wrote a report for submission to my colleagues, and ended it thus:—

"I return from my visit to Madras with confidence in the soundness and eventual success of our enterprise. That confidence is stronger than I have ever before cherished. But, since the day when we received from our Madras solicitors statistics of wheeled traffic at certain points in Madras selected by me—they being intersecting points on the roads where our first section would be laid—I have been more than hopeful of success. Our colleague, Mr. Bhownaggree, who has visited Madras, and has himself personally inspected the proposed tracks, cherishes confident hopes of our prosperous working."

Those opinions remain unmodified. Nothing has happened to call for modification save, perhaps, that there is more wheeled passenger traffic on the roads in question now than there were two years ago, when the census was taken, and our prospects are, therefore, so much the brighter.

It may be permitted to me, perhaps, seeing that so much stress is laid on my personality, to add that no one, either in India or in England, can assert that there is, or ever has been, any one penny the poorer through association with me or with any project connected with me or with my name. And, so long as I have the power and the opportunity, I will work for the interests of the shareholders in the Madras Electric Tramway as heartily and as energetically as I have ever worked or can work.

In conclusion, I may remind my fellow-shareholders that the members of my firm and our friends in England have subscribed for and now hold over 14,000 shares in the Company. Nearly six thousand of these are held by the Chairman, the Managing Director, and the Secretary. Can any stronger proof of our confidence in the enterprise be given?

With expressions of personal esteem.—I am &c.,
(Sd.) WM. DIGBY, Chairman.

P. S.—In view of the full reports which have appeared in the Madras newspapers of the meeting of December 8, I am, simultaneously with the posting of this letter to you, sending a copy to the press.

(Wm. D.)

GENERAL NAIRNE'S FOURTH TOUR, 1893-94.

THE following is the programme of the tour of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army:—

Jan. 23.—Leave Bombay (Church Gate) at 9-37 p.m., by mail train.
Jan. 21.—Arrive Surat at 3-50 a.m., leave Surat at 4-5 a.m., arrive Baroda at 6-58 a.m., leave Baroda at 6-58 a.m., and arrive Ahmedabad at 9-10 a.m., by mail train.
Jan. 25.—Halt.
Jan. 26.—Leave Ahmedabad at 12-35 noon, and arrive Baroda at 3-38 p.m., by ordinary train.
Jan. 27.—Halt.
Jan. 28.—Leave Baroda at 9-55 p.m., by mail train.
Jan. 29.—Arrive Bombay (Church Gate) at 7-10 a.m., by mail train.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 20.

Warren, Surgn-Major-Genl, Bo, P M O Bombay Army, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Gallwey, Col, Bo, I G of Ord, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Pinney, Capt, Bo. Rl Fusirs, on duty, from Mhow.
Hobday, Lt-Col, Bo, Comssy Genl, on duty, from Poona.
Evetts, Major, Bl, Sc Rifles, on duty, from London.
Henderson, Lieut, Bo, 13th Infy, on leave, from Poona.
Forbes, Lieut, Bl, from leave, from England.
Harvest, Lieut, Bo, 1st Leinster Regt, on leave, from England.
Rossetter, Major, Bo, D A A G, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 19.

Donaldson, Surgn-Capt, Mad, A M S, on duty, to Deolalee.

JANUARY 20.

Collett, Asst Apo, Bl, Sub-Medical Dept, on duty, to Bareilly.
Way, Surgn-Capt, Ms Medical Staff, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Leicester, Nursing sister, Bl I N Service, on duty, to Allahabad.
Hollyman, S[illegible]istress, Bengal, 5th Dran Guards, on duty, to Meerut.
Warren, Surgn-Major-Genl, Bo, P M O Bo Army, on duty, to Poona.
Gallwey, Col, Bo, I G of Ord, on duty, to Poona.
Finlay, Lt, Ms, 2nd Sufk Regt, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Gore, Surgn-Col, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Mhow.
Nutt, Lt-Col, Ms, R A, on duty, to St Thomas Mount.
Harvest, Lt, Bo, 1st Leinster Regt, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Branson, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, off furlough, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day and Wednesday—10-inch R M L Gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions, 8-30 p.m.
Tomorrow and Thursday 10-inch R M L Gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions, 8-30 p.m.
Toursday, 4-30 p.m.—Squad drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Friday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency class.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day and Thursday—10 inch R M L Gun drill and Squad drill Nos 2 and 3 Sub-divisions, 8-30 p.m.
Tuesday and Friday—10-inch R M L Gun drill and Squad drill Nos 1 and 4 Sub-divisions, 8-30 p.m.
Wednesday, 7-45 p.m.—Instructions in laying; and 8-30 p.m., Proficiency class.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla tomorrow and on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd January 1894.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval.—Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
Byculla School.—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Cathedral High School.—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School.—Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays, at 7-15 a.m.
John Connon School.—On Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School.—On Wednesdays, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be company drill for A Company on every Monday and Thursday until further orders at 5 p.m., in the compound of St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon.
3. There will be company drill for B Company, every Wednesday evening, until further orders, at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.
4. There will be company drill for E Company, at the Town Hall, on Mondays and Fridays, at 5-15 p.m., until further orders.
5. There will be Company drill for F Company on Wednesdays, at 7-30 am., in the compound of St. Andrew's Church, Bandora, and on Thursdays, at 8-30 p.m., in the compound of St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Byculla.
6. There will be company drill for G Company, on Tuesdays, at 5 p.m., on the ground north of the Municipal Office.
7. The class of instruction for proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 7th proximo and every Wednesday until further orders. Officers, N C O [illegible]cers and Volunteers desirous of attending the class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant not later than the 31st instant.
8. Vol. G. M. S. Traill is transferred from A to C Company from this date.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Riding School for all members (plain clothes) on Tuesday 23rd instant at 7 a.m.
2. The squadron will parade on Thursday, 25th instant, at 6-45 a.m., behind the Marine Lines.
3. On all other mornings there will be sword practice at the Riding School.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE following are the annuities allotted for 1894:—Surgeon-General Sir W. G. Hunter, M.D., K.C.M.G., £252; Brigade-Surgeon H. Atkins, £210; Surgeon-Major G. E. Seward, M.D., 210; Surgeon-General J. Pinkerton, M.D., £168; Deputy-Surgeon-General H. R. L. Macdougall, M.D., £168; and Surgeon-Major N. Hopkins, £168. With the exception of Sir W. G. Hunter all the above officers have received a refund of their subscriptions, consequently their annuities lapse to Government.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8,—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort Bombay.

MR. DAMODAR GOCULDAS AND COW PROTECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As certain statements have been made with regard to me in the report of the Police Commissioner on the recent riots published in your paper, I shall feel obliged, if in justice to me, you will be good enough to insert this letter in the next issue of your valuable paper. In the fifth para. of the said reports it is stated that I, as secretary of the Gowrakshak, or rather my emissaries, tried to seduce the Commissioner's own Hindu constables and ascertained from them the particular localities, where the sacrifices of kine would take place on the morrow. I beg to entirely repudiate this statement and say that I never kept any emissaries, and never tried directly or indirectly to induce any constables to give any information to me as alleged in the said para.

In fact, it is admitted later on in the same para. that the practice of killing cows existed for centuries. If so, the localites where the cows would be slaughtered would be known to everyone and there would be therefore no necessity of seducing anyone to get any information about the said localities.

It is further stated that I went to the Commissioner and asked him to prohibit at once the practice of killing cows. The Commissioner has been probably labouring under some misapprehension on the point. What happened was this: On the 24th June last, one day previous to the *Eed* day, I was informed that two out of three cows to be slaughtered on the *Eed*, at Suleman Borah Musjid, Old Nagpada, were with calves, and it being contrary to the provisions of the Municipal Act to slaughter any pregnant cows, I wrote a letter on that date to Mr. Higgins, the Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses, informing him of the above facts and requesting him to take steps to prevent the slaughter of the said two cows out of the three. On the same day I wrote a letter to the Superintendent of Police enclosing a copy of my said letter to Mr. Higgins in order that timely steps might be taken to prevent the slaughter of pregnant cows. In the same letter I requested him to take steps to prevent the slaughtering of pregnant cows in any other localities, or of any other cows in the public streets inhabited by Hindus, as it would offend their feelings.

My letter to the Commissioner was delivered late in the evening, at 9-30. p.m., and I became apprehensive that unless immediate steps were taken the two pregnant cows would be slaughtered. With a view to prevent this result I saw the Commissioner personally early next morning. In the course of my interview with the Commissioner I found that on account of my said letter being not very carefully worded, the Commissioner had misunderstood the contents of it. I then distinctly explained to him that I did not request him to prevent the "killing of cows in general," which was impossible, but that I requested him to take steps to prevent the slaughtering of cows in "public streets" inhabited by Hindus and of "pregnant" cows, as it was contrary to the Municipal Regulations to do so. The Commissioner was good enough to promise to do the needful in the matter, and did actually take steps to find out if any of the cows were with calves.

In spite of the above facts, I regret to find the Commissioner should have thought fit to make the statements contained in the fifth para. of his said report.

I have a good deal more to write on the subject, but I will not encroach further upon your valuable space. I would have replied earlier but for my temporary absence from Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

DAMODAR GOCULDAS.

January 20.

DEPARTURE OF MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

A VERY large number of collegians, graduates and others, mustered on Saturday noon under the porch of the Elphinstone College and on the road adjoining, to present an address to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., on the occasion of his departure for England. Most of the students and ex-students of the various arts colleges took their stand near the college an hour before the appointed time for the presentation, among them being a few Parsee and Christian ladies. Professors Peterson and Muller were also present. Various mottoes inscribed on linen, tied to bamboos ornamented with parti-colored cloth, were waved in the air by the students, and numerous flags and banners in green, red, and yellow were also held by them. Prominent amongst the inscriptions were these—"A noble of nature's own creating," "Reverencing his conscience as his king," "Righteousness exalteth a nation," "Bon voyage," "He wears the white flower of a blameless life," "The student's tribute to Dadabhai Naoroji," "Adieu," &c. Mr. Dadabhai, accompanied by Messrs Dinshaw Wacha and Muncherji Dadina drove up to the Elphinstone College at 12-15, and was about to alight from his carriage, but there was such a terrible crush of the enthusiastic students, some cheering, some showering flowers from the balcony, some trying to unyoke the horses and drag the carriage themselves, that it was utterly impracticable for Mr. Dadabhai to get down from the carriage. The subjoined address was read by Mr. J. D'Quadros and presented in a beautiful silver casket by Mr. Paymaster.

The Arts Colleges of Bombay.

To Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq., M. P.

Sir.—We, the students and ex-students of the various Colleges in this city, have assembled here to-day to convey to you the sense of our high esteem and admiration for your character and person, especially as you have through a long and most useful career taken a keen interest in the welfare of students. You, Sir, began your career of usefulness as the first native Professor in the only institution in which Higher Education was at that time provided, and the services that you then rendered in the capacity of Professor of Mathematics were emphatically acknowledged by the Board of Education in their report for 1854-55. The memory of your work is still fresh and green in the hearts and minds of many who can vividly recall the days when they sat at your feet and who in many ways have done what they could to prove themselves worthy of their old Professor. Again, Sir, in you we see the pioneer of Female Education in this city, and the originator and promoter of numerous institutions for the spread of knowledge and culture, and we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing our indebtedness for all that you have done in the cause and in the furtherance of the interests of Education among us. We trust that your career will ever remain an ideal for us and for those who will come after us, and that the contemplation of it will spur us on to greater exertions and to nobler aims. It cannot but be so, as your life, equally with the lives of all really great men, has been lived not for self alone, nor for glory, but for what you believed to be your country's good. It teaches us once again the old familiar lesson that all difficulties vanish in the presence of rightly-directed energy, a lesson that we students cannot too often con and ponder over. We conclude, Sir, by wishing you a pleasant voyage back to the scene of your labours and many more years of vigorous life, and we hope that in the midst of your other duties you will sometimes think of us who have the honour to be Sir, Your grateful admirers.

P. PHILIP D'QUADROS, B. A., President.
S. C. SHAHANI, M. A., (Wilson College.)
RASTAM B. PAYMASTER, B. A., LL. B., (Elphinstone College.)
JEHANGIR PHEROZESHAW M. MEHTA, (St. Xavier's College.)
Honorary Secretaries, Arts Colleges Committee.

Bombay 20th January, 1894,

In response to the address, Mr. Dadabhai, promising to send an extended reply from Aden, said: "I thank you all very much for the honour. In our younger days we are said to be the hope and promise of our land. Now, it rests upon you to fulfil that hope and promise in the future."

Mr. Dadabhai's carriage, escorted in procession by crowds of enthusiastic students, then drove to the Apollo Bunder, where Mr. S. C. Shahani presented to the Parsee M.P. a rich bouquet, prepared by the Parsee florist, Mr. Hormusji R. Dubash, and Mr. Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta's son, garlanded him. The whole road-way from the College to the Bunder was thronged with Mr. Dadabhai's admirers, who cheered him lustily all along the route. Messrs. Paymaster and Pestonji C. Taraporewala accompanied Mr. Dadabhai to the steamer, and wished him on behalf of the graduates and under-graduates a happy voyage.

BOMBAY RACES, 1894.

FINAL ENTRIES—15TH JANUARY.

The Forbes Stakes.—Mr Ali Abdoola's ch a gal Isinglass.
The Cowasjee Jehanghir Purse.—Messrs Cobb and MacCartie's b a gal Brilliant.
The Gaye Cup.—H H Aga Khan's g a h True Blue and Mr Ali Abdoola's br a h Burnswicker.
The Turf Club Cup.—Mr Ali Abdoola's ch a gal Isinglass. H H Aga Khan's Purse.—Mr Ali Abdoola's br a h Burnswicker.
The Melton Stakes.—H H Aga Khan's b a p Caddie, and Mr Ali bin Taleb's br a p Prince.
The Innovation Stakes.—Mr Ali Abdoola's b cb filly Julia.
The Stud Stakes.—Mr N M G s ch cb mare Duchess.
The Byculla Club Cu .—Messrs Cobb and MacCartie's b a gal Brilliant.

TOM LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

January 16, 1894.

CORRECTION IN THE SECOND ENTRIES.

B a gal "Masheer" entered for the "Corinthian Stakes, and "Innovation Stakes" in the name of Mr F C Allen is now the property of Mr Lyttleton.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	..	1	4	...	31	38
B "	1	1	1	..	4	...	20	27
C "	..	1	..	..	..	...	20	21
D "	..	1	1	2	4	...	26	34
E "	..	1	..	1	3	...	40	45
F "	..	1	1	..	2	...	29	33
G "	..	1	1	..	3	1	44	50
H } Cadets.	..	..	..	..	...	2	16	18
I	..	..	..	..	...	...	9	9
K	..	..	..	..	...	...	9	9
L	..	..	1	..	4	...	52	57
Army Staff	1	..	..	2	...	...	6	9
Staff and Band	..	..	..	..	1	...	29	30
Total	3	7	5	6	25	3	331	380

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L H. Bayley, A.-D.-C.; Major R S Brown, Major T W C Leathem (Adjutant); Captains J P Baird, E. F. Nicholson, F. Place, G. Lund, J. W. Smith, Lord Colin Campbell, S. Tomlinson; Lieuts F. W. English, J. P. Cornforth, (quarter-master). R. Snell, C. C. James, and R. A. A. Jenkins, 1st Queen's Royal West Surrey Volunteers.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

AT Umballa, on 17TH January, Brigade-Surgeon Condon, retired list, was the first witness examind. During 34½ years practice in India, as Superintendent of Jails and Medical Officer, opium consumers were continually coming under his observation. In a jail with an average of 300 prisoners there were of late years about two or three admissions a month of those addicted to the use of opium. Thirty years ago, when he first had charge of a jail, the admissions were very rare. Opium-smoking was rare in the North-Western Provinces, and was mostly found amongst middle-aged men. Opium reduced the strength of the consumer, and, like alcohol, gave a fictitious strength for a short time. Opium-eaters would commit any meanness, and thieve and lie to obtain the drug. It was not in his opinion a prophylactic.

Babu Murli Dhar, pleader of Umballa City, said that opium-smoking was prevalent among the Jat tribes and the lower classes of Mahomedans. Smoking was not so prevalent, but smoking-dens existed in the city. Opium was not believed to be a protective against fever in that part of the Punjab. Public opinion, he believed, would favour prohibition, except for medical purposes. The loss of revenue could be compensated for by reduction of military expenditure and the larger employment of natives of India in the public service.

Ishi Pershad, English clerk of the District Court, said that he had had 20 years' experience of all classes in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. Opium-eating was very prevalent amongst the lower classes, and opium-smoking was very general amongst low class Mahomedans. If opium was taken in considerable quantities, the consumer lost energy and became untrustworthy. Further measures of prohibition were necessary, and would be supported by public opinion.

In the Lahore Town Hall, on Thursday, where the Commission's sitting opened, Surgeon-Colonel Clezhorn, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab, gave evidence as to the use of opium in Lucknow, where, he said, the generality of the practice was probably due to the Nawabi *regime*. Moderate use was followed by no functional or organic disorders.

Dr. H. Martyn Clark, a medical missionary of Amritsar, thought abolition was absolutely impracticable. There were very few men in the Punjab over 50 who did not take opium, without the slightest harm, the people being hale and hearty. The accounts of the evils of opium-eating had been greatly exaggerated. On moral grounds, however, he was opposed to the opium-traffic. In China the use of opium was an unmixed evil.

Colonel Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers, spoke of the general use of opium by Sikhs under his command, in small daily quantities, without injurious results; and said it would be very unwise to interfere with the custom.

Surgeon-Captain Woodwright, of the same regiment, gave similar evidence, and said that he had known no case of excess or injurious results. Opium was a great boon in cases of malarial fever and dysentery.

Resaldar-Major Khan Bahadur Khan, of the same regiment, said that opium was most beneficial after severe work, or in cold weather, as he had found from his own experience. Opium-takers were more active than non-consumers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Battye, of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, said that about 250 cavalry and 50 infantry in his regiment were consumers, taking under 2 grains daily. The consumption of opium was chiefly among the Sikhs, and no evil results followed.

Resaldar Sunder Singh, a native officer in the Guides, said that opium was very beneficial, and that he himself consumed one *ratti* daily.

Colonel Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry, said that opium in his regiment was almost confined to the Sikhs, of whom nearly all took it occasionally, and a small number regularly. It was perfectly harmless, and he knew of no case of crime attributable to it.

Subadar Naryan Singh, of the same regiment, gave similar testimony.

Major Hogge, 14th Sikhs, said that from 5 to 8 per cent. of the men in his regiment used opium habitually—about 2 grains daily—with advantage.

Subadar Gurmukh Singh, of the same regiment, had used a small quantity daily for 15 years, and it had done him good in every way. He had always a good appetite, and felt well; but before taking opium he suffered from fever and diarrhœa.

Subadar-Major Wazir Singh, 15th Sikhs, also testified to the personal benefits received from opium.

Dr. Newton, a medical missionary of Ferozepore, had been greatly surprised to find that opium was not the cause of the moral and physical degradation he had always been accustomed to believe. He had seen many old Sikhs regular consumers, who showed no signs of being opium-eaters. The opium habit was no hindrance to his labours as a missionary.

Rai Bahadur Singh, Jagirdar, spoke in favour of the use of opium, and stated that prohibition would be resented.

Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, Deputy Commissioner, protested strongly against prohibition, which, he said, would constitute a great political danger.

The Rev. Dr. McKee, of Sialkote, said that the consumption of opium had no perceptible effect on the consumers, but it was a bad habit, inasmuch as the habit got the upperhand of a man. He did not think it was worse than alcohol. He had frequently seen its deleterious effects on children.

Mr. E. B. Francis, Deputy Commissioner, spoke in favour of the use of opium, when taken moderately. Prohibition would be difficult to carry out, and would be received very unwillingly.

Mr. Wilson, Collector of Shapur, stated that in his district the consumption of opium was very limited. He had never seen any ill effects from its use when taken in moderation, but when taken in excess it made a man a physical and moral wreck. The number of persons in the Punjab who took opium to excess was probably not one in a thousand. The people of the Punjab did not desire prohibition, and so far from agreeing to bear the cost of prohibitive measures, they would look upon such action as uncalled for and unnecessary.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

At the meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners, on Thursday, the subject of a farewell address to Lord Lansdowne came up for discussion.

Mr. J. G. Apcar moved that such address be presented. He disclaimed all political feeling in the matter, and pointed out that Babu Surendronath Banerji, who opposed the presentation of an address, was pre-eminently distinguished for his loyalty and devotion to the Crown and members of the Royal Family. This being so, he must show his sincerity by voting for the resolution, which had for its object a loyal address to the representative of Her Majesty in India.

Maharaja Sir Norendro Krishna seconded the resolution, which was supported by Moulvi Abdul Jabbar, who said that the duty of the Commissioners, as citizens of Calcutta, was to show respect and courtesy to the representative of the Queen.

Babu Norendra Nath Sen said he was obliged to raise a discordant voice. He protested against the hands of the Commissioners being forced, and with much feeling said that addresses, whether of welcome or farewell, were always matters of the heart, and the heart was too sacred a thing to be trifled with. His argument was apparently that the heart of the electors was against the address, and the Commissioners must act accordingly as their representatives desired.

Babu Kalinath Mitter, seeking safety in a middle course, moved as an amendment that, there being considerable difference of opinion amongst the Commissioners as to the propriety of voting an address to Lord Lansdowne, it was undesirable to vote on the several motions which stood against Mr. Apcar's name. He was loud in his expressions of loalty to the Crown, but opposed the motion.

Babu Surendronath Banerji tried to prove that his loyalty was consistent. He yielded to none in his profound allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen. He was loyal—loyal to the British Government in India and to the genius of British rule. He was loyal because he was patriotic, and he was patriotic because he was loyal; but he could not bring himself to ask the Commissioners to accept an address to the head of an administration which had been the most retrograde and reactionary, and subversive of British principles in India. (Cries of "Order, order"). Because he was so loyal to the British Government and to the eternal principles of justice, he desired to enter his emphatic and earnest protest against the resolution. After indulging in a personal attack on Mr. Apcar, he asked whether they were prepared to place Lord Lansdowne on the same level with Lord Dufferin. In Lord Dufferin's time the principle of enlarged Councils was introduced, which Lord Lansdowne now wanted to abolish again. During Lord Lansdowne's tenure of office there were a jury notification, a Currency Act, compensation allowences, the greatest injustice to the people, and the prosecution of the manager of a press. Were these things to be forgotten? If this resolution was carried by a vote of the majority of the Commissioners, many of them Government nominees, it would be largely discounted by public opinion. The result of that day's debate would be read with the keenest interest throughout India.

Mr. Simmons supported the resolution, and said that the Government nominees were members who were not terrorised over, and who were left the right of private judgment.

Mr. Ritchie, the Chairman, in closing the debate, devoted himself, with rather unnecessary earnestness, to combating the idea that the question of loyalty or disloyalty had in any way arisen. He had heard with pain and regret the word disloyal used during the discussion. It seemed to him a misnomer to apply the word to the attitude of those gentlemen who had resisted the proposal. The word carried a hideous stigma with it. It was synonymous with the word "disaffected," and it seemed to him that to apply to the leaders of Indian opinion, who had rendered valuable service to the administration, and who had been appointed by Lord Lansdowne to seats in their Council, that word was altogether impossible. He ventured to say that if the amendment was accepted, it would look very much like an act of discourtesy to the representative of Her Majesty, and if they voted for the address, they would be only doing an act of courtesy, which, he ventured to say, was completely in accordance with the traditions of the Indian peoples, Hindus and Mahomedans. If they wished to pass it, he would not like to see one adverse vote.

The amendment was then put to the vote and declared lost by 20 votes against 15.

Mr. Apcar's original proposal was then put to the vote, and declared carried by 37 against five votes.

The following resolution was also carried: That the draft address, now submitted, be adopted, and that it be presented to the Viceroy, prior to His Excellency's departure from Calcutta, enclosed in a casket, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 500.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. B. B. SAVI, R.E., and A. C. Smith, R.E., both of the Public Works Department, have permission to retire from the service with effect from the 1st and the 7th instant respectively.

LORD ELGIN AND HIS PREDECESSOR.

THE *Indian Spectator*:—That so shrewd an observer of contemporary events as the Earl of Rosebery should think well of the appointment of Lord Elgin to the Viceroyalty of India, shows that this country has reason to be satisfied so far. The approval was expressed publicly at the Northbrook Club banquet; it has been conveyed privately, too, not only by the capable Foreign Minister, but by other members of the Ministry also. Lord Elgin doubtless lacks the experience of the veteran designated before him; but, as we explained at the time, experience in such a case cuts both ways, whilst on the side of the Viceroy-elect there are freshness and adaptability of younger years. About actual results our expectations must be kept within very modest limits. We expected a great deal from Lord Lansdowne, with his capacity for work and his warm Irish-French sympathy. But his career was weighted down, at an early stage, with a legacy of mistakes and misfortunes; and inspite of native eagerness, he had to confine his efforts more or less, so far as internal affairs went, to that line of masterly in activity which seems as if designed by providence as a sort of set-off against the acuteness of the crisis that is overtaking the Empire. In not a few instances, he had to act probably against his wishes; because that appeared to promise the only relief from a state of uncertainty and of tension, that was available. And this forced inactivity at home was more than matched by a forced activity abroad. The result is such as we see to-day, though there is room for thankfulness it is no worse. The fact is, it is too much to expect results in a land of problems, where, at almost every stage, the worker is confronted with a difficulty.

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS DESPATCH.

THE *Indian Spectator* writes:—The well informed London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* wires out that the despatch of the Government of India, in reply to Lord Kimberley's letter accompanying the resolution of the House of Commons, directing the institution of simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service, makes short work of the Resolution, raising a number of technical difficulties in the way of holding such examinations, and averring that if the Resolution is given effect to, it will weeken the administration. This is what has been expected. That there are serious difficulties to overcome before the Resolution could be acted upon, nobody denies. But that they are insuperable difficulties, one and all, is more than we are in position to admit. Nor is it clear how the Resolution is likely to weaken the hold of the controlling agency, with such conditions and limitations as we have from time to time suggested. We are ourselves inclined to think that most of the difficulties would vanish in the presence of a righteous resolve to fulfil the pledges given in this behalf, and that if wisely ordered, these simultaneous examinations might strengthen, rather than weakening, the hands of the British Government. But we must wait and see how the Government of India, with the help of the Provincial Administrations, have made out their case. It need not surprise us if the unfortunate race difficulty as between Hindus and Mahomedans, and even as between orthodox Hindus and the others, has been made capital out of. But as we have admitted, there are difficulties, numerous enough and serious enough; what is the use of going in search of more in order to be able to assume the *non-possumus*? The business of a wise Government is, not to raise difficulties, but to try to overcome them. And if they think these to be insuperable in the present case, what about the solemn promises of Parliament and of responsible British statesmen? Are these to remain so many dead letters? And what about filling almost all departments of the State with European officers while professing to utilize educated Native talent? From the little we know of the matter, we confess that an honeset effort has yet to be made, in spite of many benevolent intentions, to administer the affairs of this country on principles of justice and economy. The recent Resolution of Parliament seeks to prove this; it does not aim at the overthrow of British supremacy, or at losening the hold of the controlling agency.

BOMBAY ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

THE Rev. A. E. Brown-Constable, a Chaplain of the Additional Clergy Society, Bombay, resigned his appointment on the 8th September, 1893, on being appointed to a Chaplaincy on the Establishment in the Diocese of Calcutta.

The Rev. P. R. Harrison, M.A., officiating at Nimach, on being relieved, was posted temporarily as Chaplain of Aden.

Two months' privilege leave, from the 5th December 1893, was granted to the Rev. H. W. Nelson, Chaplain of Aden.

The Rev. F. N. Hill, M.A., has been granted an extension of leave on medical certificate till the end of April, 1894.

The Rev. A. York Browne, M.A., Acting Garrison Chaplain, having been appointed Chaplain of Aden, relinquished his duties in the Cathedral on the afternoon of the 2nd December 1893.

The Rev. Sidney Leigh Lye having been appointed Garrison Chaplain, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 13th December 1893.

The Rev. A. Manwaring is expected to arrive in Bombay, early in February, as the Medical Board of the C. M. S. has certified that he is now fit to return to duty.

The vacancy on the A. C. S. staff at Bhusaval caused by the resignation of the Rev. A. E. Brown-Constable on appointment on the Bengal Establishment, has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. Donald Tweby, who is expected to arrive shortly to take over his new charge.

The Rev. C. King of the S. P. G. Mission at Ahmednagar returned from furlough and resumed duty on the 20th October. The Rev. J. Taylor of the same mission has also returned in improved health from his short visit to Carlsbad.—*Diocesan Record.*

THE CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

REPLY FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MR. J. A. ANDERSON, Vice-President, Indian Currency Association, Calcutta, has received the following letter, dated the 16th instant:—

Sir, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 5th instant, pointing out the bearing which the recent large imports of silver into this country appear to have on the Secretary of State's inability to dispose of India Council Bills and urging the speedy adoption of measures to expedite that contraction of the currency which the closure of the mints has so far failed to bring about.

Your Committee has doubtless observed from the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Westland to a question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Vishram on a similar subject at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 11th instant that the matters to which your letter relates are receiving constant and careful consideration, and I am to thank you for your expression of the views and suggestions of your committee and to assure you that they will receive full consideration at the hands of the Government.

I have the honour, &c., (Sd.) J. F. FINLAY, Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr DADABHAI NAOROJI.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, says the *Indian Spectator* has come and gone. And the enthusiasm evoked by his presence? Will it remain? That is, will it bear fruit? Past experience is, against cherishing any such hope. All the meetings demonstration and address-grindings have left not one solid memorial behind of the visit of the first Indian M. P. In extolling his many virtues we have not failed to cry up our noble selves. He is one of us, that is what he is. We knew he would succeed, and there he is! We vote him an address, a demonstration, a dinner; and we share all three with him. But what about it all, now that he is gone? Why, we go to sleep. That is how we work. No wonder that a friendly critic like the *Nation* of Calcutta refuses to go into raptures over our enthusiasm. This was just the time to get together a fund, counting by lakhs, to support Mr. Dadabhai and his party in London. Is it too late even now to make an effort? His friends and admirers need no reminding that Mr. Dadabhai is old, and that a good deal depends upon his health and peace of mind. How cheered he would feel if he knew that there was a certainty of his work being continued during and after his life!

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

The Final Report on the Indigo Crop of the Punjab for the year 1893 is given thus, only seven selected districts are dealt with:—

In the first forecast the area under indigo was estimated to be 57,700 acres. In the second it was put at 58,200 acres. It is now estimated to be 110,700 acres, which shows an increase over last year's area of 45,460 acres or 70 per cent. This is mainly accounted for by the favorable rainfall of the year and the satisfactory state of the canals in general. In Gurgaon it is stated that a better demand stimulated production. In parts of Muzaffargarh the crop was injured by floods, and in Dera Ghazi Khan the failure of some of the canals caused the crop to be harvested in bad condition. In Rohtak rainfall and canal flow were both favourable, and the crop was estimated at an 18 anna one. This is only the third year in which an estimate of this crop has been furnished. In 1891 the area was 52,200, in 1892 it was 65,000 and this year it is 110,700 acres, much larger than in either of the other two. There is an increase over the area of last year in every district.

The amount of dye obtained is estimated at 869,800 seers against 550,100 last year, an increase of 319 700 seers or 58·1 per cent. The outturn in seed is estimated at 1,208,900 seers against 8,5 3 300 seers last year, being an increase of 3,566,600 seers or 41·8 per cent.

It is not of much advantage to compare these figures with the figures for normal area and outturn as yet as we have only the reports of two years to compute from, and in neither of those years was the crop a good one.

Compared, however, with the figures so obtained, those of this year are much above "normal." The outturn in seed is almost exactly that given by full standard rates, but the outturn in dye is 9·8 per cent. below it. This year the area under indigo is unusually large; the outturn in seed may be estimated at 16 annas and in dye at 15 annas.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has be, come roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF BABOO DABOO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction (without reserve if not previously sold by private contract), on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 1st August, 1889, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Goolam Hoosein Jivanji and Kadurbhoy Jivanji, the following immoveable property:—

All that piece of Government land, situate on the western side of Baboo Daboo Street, otherwise called Daboo Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 181 6-9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 365, new No. 7685, old Survey No. 1058 and New Survey No. 4459, together with the building and dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 33, new Street Nos. 173 and 175 and Ward No. 6882, and bounded on the east by sweeper's passage belonging to the premises hereby conveyed, on the west by the said Baboo Daboo Street, otherwise called Daboo Street, on the north by the property belonging to Lookmanjee Nurbhai, and on the south by the property belonging to Bibbibai, and which said premises have some time, and are now in the occupation of, the mortgagee and his tenants, together with their rights, easements and appurtenances.

Private offers for the purchase of the property are invited and should be sent to the undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 22, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO MILL-OWNERS, SHIP-CHANDLERS, CHEMISTS, &c.
AUCTION SALE OF BLOOMLESS OIL.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., by order of the Standard Oil Co., of New York, and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. E. Ellis, and Ramjee Morarjee, 250 barrels of bloomless oil landed ex. s. s. Saint Giles, at the Powder Works Bunder, Mazagon. This is the best quality of neutral bloomless oil ever imported in Bombay, and it is used for mixing purposes, when it is desirable that there should be no mineral bloom visible; and has all the same healing properties as vaseline when applied to the skin, and it is a very fine stainless spindle oil, wool oil, and jute batching oil.

This oil is 400° fire test and 20° cold test, and takes the place of 885 bloomless oil, but is far superior to that oil in every respect.

Samples can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, Hummum Street, Fort, or at the Standard Oil Company of New York's Office, Khoja Moholla, Mandvi.

AUCTION SALE OF YARNS.

On THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of The Oriental S. & W. Company, Limited, on account and at the risk of Marwaree Ramjeedass Surujmul. —209 bales yarn, No. 12s., 400 lb each.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
2 cases white mulls.
1 case white jaconets No. 7306.
On account of the concerned—
10 boxes brandy
9 „ claret
10 „ beer.
20 drums sulphuric acid.
M C/220—2880—1 bale 200 peces grey jaconets No 18?.
On account and at the risk of Hunsraj Hurrkdass—
R M K 735-82—4 cases white shirtings.
On account and at the risk of Choonilal Vamulchand.
777 E S & Co.—2734 1 bale bleached yarn No. 20 and 24.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Esmal Gool Mahomed and Co—
F 25 & Co. } 7-8—2 cases shirting print, 33 by 40-44.
On account of the concerned—
F & Co. W B } 70-79—10 cases white shirting.
On account of the underwriters—
1 lot sundry goods and cloth, burnt and damaged by fire.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 22, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 26th Instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Maria Hill, Mazagon, opposite the Parsee fire temple, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and carved household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Brussels carpets, table and hanging kerosene lamps, &c., the property of Captain C. H. Barron.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, very valuable household furniture by "Wimbridge" and others, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, oil-paintings and oleographs, &c., the property of ALEX. PALLIS, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, firstrate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong English-built Landaulet by "Offord," London, a handsome strong spider mail-phaeton by "Mulliner, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld.

Also the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Martin.—A very rich complete set of glassware for 21 persons, porcelainware, a pair of handsome strong walers, a handsome strong English built glass fronted Miniature brougham by Silk & Sons, a strong English built mail phaeton, by Lauria and Marner, handsome strong English-built barouche by Hooper, sets of English made single and double harness, a double barrel C. F. gun in case complete, a single barrel C. F. rifle in case complete, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 22, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
104 gallons pure Cadiz sherry.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Vanilal Moteeram—
58S 3736—1 case 83 lbs, Imt. gold thread 47827.
3783—1 „ 150 „ „ „ „
3810—1 „ 50 marcs „ „ 48700.
3810—1 „ 54 bundles „ „ 216.
1 single barrel breech-loading rifle by Alex. Henry.
1 double barrel breech-loading gun by Tolley.
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Surgeon James McAllister, consisting of gold watches and chain, breast pins, sleeve links and ring, masonic aprons and sundry articles.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light serviceable mail-phaeton.
1 English-built double-seated brougham by Silk and Sons, with strong bay Arab horse and harness.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 very handsome vis-a-vis victoria on C springs for single or pair
1 English-built miniature victoria with pole in good order.
1 Rudge's patent tricycle with lady and gentleman's seats.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF MILLINER'S GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Insurance Office concerned—
A quantity of milliner's goods of various descriptions, being the salvage of a milliner's shop destroyed in the fire at Carnac Road on the night of the 17th instant.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and others, consisting of complete suites of dining, drawing, office, and bed-rooms, neat crockery glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semigrand pianoforte by Brust Kaps, handsome table, hanging and wall lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich table ornaments, engravings, fancy curtains, real Persian and large and small carpets, a handsome English-built landau by Burlington Carriage Factory, wines, &c., the property of General W. T. BUDGEN, proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FORAS ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sayana Saiboo, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of August, 1891, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 2nd day of August, 1892, the following property, viz:—

All those several pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground now formed into one plot, together with the messuages or dwelling-house, chawls, bungalow, and premises standing thereon, situate on the north side of Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,145 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, and 2289, and Street Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 52 to 63, and bounded on the East by the property of Pestonjee Dorabjee Bharucha, on the West by the property belonging to Khoja Jumabhoy Laljee, and now to Tyabjee, on the North by the property of [illegible] and, and on the south by the Foras Road aforesaid, and [illegible] said hereditaments and premises are now in the [illegible] of the said Sayana Saiboo and his tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION
on
SATURDAY, 27th January, 1894.
Sale of FURNITURE, victoria, horse, piano, &c.,
of
LIEUT.-COLONEL FORJETT,
At his Bungalow, No 10, Marine Lines.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION
On
SUNDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1894.
SALE OF FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLE, PIANO, &c.
of
E. C. MONOD, Esq.,
At his Bungalow, Palli Hill, Bandora.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, January 22, 1894.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
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GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR............MR. HARRY STANLEY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9-15 P.M.
(For the First Time in Bombay),
The Latest and Most Successful Comic Opera,
By W. S. Gilbert and Sir A. Sullivan,
"UTOPIA" (Limited),
Or, "THE FLOWERS OF PROGRESS,"
Now the Rage in London.

Box Office at Mitchell's (Medows Street, Fort).
Prices as Usual. Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.
Overture at 9 P.M. T. EMPSON, Manager.

S. S. "EDEN HALL,"
Arrived 21st January, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st January, 1894.

TO
COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake
CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS,
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THE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT
OF
ALL NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

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JUST RECEIVED,
A Nice Selection of
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS,
SAPHIRES, RINGS AND
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ALL KINDS OF STONES OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND PERFECT.

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LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs. working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
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All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions fo Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain R S S Maclauchlan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain F Herrington, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant, from Moulmein, (10th January) with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,055 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Rangoon (4th January) with a general cargo and 58 deck passengers.

THE s s Bahaduri, 829 tons, Captain Shumacker, arrived in harbour on saturday last from Barry (22nd December) with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Shephard and Co.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Alpine, 1348 tons, Captain T Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir & Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda via Aden, with a general cargo, Mr Hajee Z A Reza, as cabin and 37 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W S Corran, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Fergusson, and four deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain G F Simpson, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar, &c, via Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd King and Mr Van Tassell and three friends and 33 deck.

THE City Line s s City of Dundee, 2,612 tons, Captain E Halley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (19 January) with a general cargo, Mrs Beaumont and Mr Apostilades, as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain P A Shephard, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 5 horses, 2 syces and the following passengers:—Mr Thomson Mr Serferaj, Mr Tanetbi, Mr Esanbin Baker, and 16 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mitchael, Mrs Seabrook, Mr G B Horman, Mr W O Ceekell, Master Sunday, Captain, R J Pinnery, Mrs Carvery, and 62 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 672 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi (18th January) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J H Lascelles, Lieut H Cooke, Mr J S Kirkbride, Surg-Genl Warren, Mr E Gahagan, Mr W E Parrett, Mr Tarachand, Col P Fitz, G Gailwey, and 190 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 919 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr F E Branson, Mr J Humphry, Mr H Vicary, Mrs F Wood, Mr Ahmed, Mr Alawi Athman, Mr Hossandbinally, Mr Yassuff Ahmed Kanoo, Mr Hajee Sayed Abdoola Rahaman, Mrs M Rubin and 65 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday at 10 a.m. per Austrian Loyd's s s Imperator Captain C Bechtinger:—From Trieste—Mr and Mrs Turner, child and nurse, Miss Elise Ruess, Miss Kugler, Mr Schwarz, Mr Ringger, Mr Patrik, Mr Jamsetjee Tata and servant, andRevd Peter Vigano. From Port Said—Mrs Susra Paula and Mr Karrenjee and two friends. From Aden—Mrs D M de Napoles and 3 children, Mr R A Lemos, Mr E A Lemos, Mr O A C Cabral, Mr E F Pereira, Mr A C Pereira, Mr Julio and Mr A O de Casto. From Trieste to Shanghai—Mr and Mrs Steinberg and servant.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O's. s.s. Rohilla, 2174 tons, Captain W J Nantes, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Hongkong Mr. A A Ebrahim, Mr. M M Jannatey, Mr Falzally, Mr. Shaik Alli and son, Mr. and Messrs. Ott; From Singapore Mr. Moochalla Chotumal and others, Two Misses Ferrel. From Colombo Mr. Bousted Captain and Mrs. Campbell, Mr Ling, Mr Waddington, Mr A O S Todd Eitherson, Mr Hormusjee Pestonjee, Miss wood, Mr E M Hay, Mr A Gokajee and six others.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Bahaduri (s)	Schumacker	Barry, Dec 22.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi Jan 18.
	R. I. M. S. Clive	Finny	Calcutta, Jan 10.
	Sunbeam (yacht)	Kindred	Calcutta, Jan 9.
	Sirdhana (s)	Black	Rangoon, Jan 4.
	Assyria (s)	Shepherd	Busreh, Jan 6.
	Rome (s)	Daniell	London, Dec 29.
	Taurus (s)	Wold	Moulmein, Jan 10.
21	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Jedda Jan 3.
	City of Dundee (s)	Hailey	Karachi, Jan 19.
	Clan Alpine (s)	Walker	Liverpool, Dec 20.
	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste, Jan 5.
	Rohilla (s)	Nantes	Shanghai, Dec 30.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	H. M. S. Euphrates	Bromley	England.
	Brindisi (s)	Speck	Calcutta.
	Pachumba (s)	Gillett	Karachi.
	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	Aden.
	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi.
	Purulia (s)	Simpson	Zanzibar.
21	Nawab (s)	Corran	Calcutta, &c.
	Hoseinee (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Fultala (s)	Maclauchlan	Calcutta, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Shannon (s), 2050, Crewe
Kirby Hall (s), 1689, Pierce
Kt. Templar (s), 2704
L. Tower (s), 2701, Rogers
York (s), 2112, Smith
Courtfield (s), 2105 Sheldrake
Netherby Hall (s), 2139, Rothwell
Skidby (s), 2121, Strachan
Imaum (s) 2706, Pemberthy
Bawtry (s), 1942, Galbraith
Assam (s), 1611, Creery
Gwalior (s), 1618, Speck
Marq. Bacquehem (s), 2740, Wallusching
Nizam (s), 1615, Leigh
Rosetta (s), 2039, Gadd
Siam (s), 1589, Weighell
Surat (s), 1677, Hill
Thibet (s), 1665, Denny
Muke Maru (s), 2032, Tipple
Worsley Hall (s), 2173, Black
Oscarshal (s), 918, Reichborn
Almora (s), 1667, Forbes

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bradford
H M S Cossack, Cross
H M S Marathon, Hill
H M S Sphinx, Pelly
H M S Malabar, Tudor
R I M S Minto, Lye
R I M S Plassy, Gunn
Yoshino (Jap. Cruiser), Kawara

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15.—Ships Arrakan and Holkar; H. M. S. Brisk; and steamer Japan.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Consent Decree.

6-94—Payne G and S—Thucker Meghjee Hunsraj vs Soorji Ooderda—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

580-93—Ardasir H and D—Sorabji Edulji Warden and another vs Goculdas Ratansi and others.

581-93—Mulji and R—Lalji Premji vs Pitamber Damji and another.

Postponed Long Causes.

231-93—Bicknell, M and M—Kikabhai Ebrahimjee vs Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others—Thakoredas, D and C.—Part heard,

582-93—Roughton and B—Charles George Nurse vs Jessie Violet Nurse and another—Little S N and B.

372-93—K J Mantri—Nurbuddabai and another vs Godavaribai and others—Little, S N and B, M D and J, and In person.

236-93—Framjee and M—Maneckji Furdoonji Mehta and another vs Noor Mahomedbhoy Jairajbhoy and others—Thakurdas D and C.

457-93—In person a pauper—Velji Jadowji vs Jetha Kallianji and another.

120-93—Edgelow and G—Munji Kara vs Khetsey Khara and others—Mansuklal D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes

415-93—Turner and H—Cursetjee Jehangeer Kambatta and another vs William Crowder and another—Roughton and B.—Part heard.

568-93—Craigie L and O—Radhabai and others vs Parvatibai —Little S N and B.

Testamentary Suits.

15-93—Pestonjee R and K—Thakar Narandas Lukhmidas and another vs Heerabai wife of Khimjee Bodani—Matubhai and J.

7-90—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsabai widow vs Bhugwandas Metharam and others—Ardasir H and D.

5-93—V M Pakvasa—Malbai, widow of the deceased vs Mithabai, widow of Thucker Kessowjee Punja—E Wilkin.

8-93—Matubhai, and J—Marutirao Tukaram Patel and another vs Yeshodabai widow of Canoba Gunput—Daphtary and F.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 19.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

PENANG, JAN. 20.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 20.

H. M. S. Brisk from Trincomalee arrived.

COLOMBO, JAN. 21.

French Mail steamer Eridan, from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3½
The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98¾
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	31¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	67,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	180,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	1,507,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	11,000	„
Stock of Cotton in London	8,000	„

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 20.

CONSOLS were 1-8 per cent. higher in London yesterday, at 98⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108¾. The market rate of discount was put up 1-8 per cent. on short London Bills, at 1¼ per cent.; but on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, it remained at 2 per cent. A drop of 1 9-16 per cent. took place in the price of 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £62⅞. Bar Silver was ⅛d. cheaper, at 31¼d. per oz.; but in New York, the quotation was still nominal; demand Exchange on London having again receded ¼ cent. to 4·86¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London at 30 days' sight was reduced yesterday by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 2 5/8d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £211,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold, to Bombay. These figures bring the shipments of the former metal to this port since the biginning of the present month to just half a million sterling. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 98¼; Parish Exchange on London was unaltered, at francs 25·16¼.

To-day there has been a further drop of 1 3/8 per cent. in Rupee Securities, at £61¼; and the Exchange Banks have put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight 3/8d., say to 1s. 2¼d.; but all other financial items from London come unaltered.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted yesterday at 26¼s., nominal, per 492lbs., cif, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; and Bombay Linseed at 41s. 9d. per 416lbs., Ex-Quay, on the spot in Liverpool. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,500,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters less than was on the water a week ago.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals easier; the day's sales having aggregated 12,000 bales inclusive of 500 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 5-64d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 4 13-64d. for January-February shipments, and 4 19-64d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 18,000 bales. The Manchester market wrs quiet but steady.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. has taken place to-day in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 5-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals are 1-64d. down in all positions; but Surats are unchanged in value. The total Sales are 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The Imports are very heavy at 60,000 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet.

Cotton at Havre has declined half a franc both in Good Oomrawattee and Fine Broach at francs 44¼ and francs 51¼, respectively.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 10,000 bales less than in the week preceding; at 67,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 2,000 bales less at 80,000 bales. The Imports were 65,000 bales greater, at 180,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 94,000 bales; but, as it stood yesterday, it was 130,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, and 107,000 bales less than in 1892. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe had increased during the week by 50,000 bales; while of Surats there were 19,000 bales more in sight; and the figures which we give below now show, in the total supply, an increase of 255,000 bales compared with last year's, at the same time, and of 46,000 bales against those for 1892, and, in the case of East Indian Cotton, an increase of 24,000 bales, and of 39,000 bales, in the same comparison, respectively. The price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was the same as on the previous Friday; but Arrivals had declined 9-64d. during the week; the spot quotation having been 13-16d. lower than on the corresponding day last year, but higher, by ⅛d. than that ruling in 1892.

In New York, a further decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, at 8 cents per lb.: and Futures, for April, were 11 points lower at 7-90 cents. The Receipts at the U. S Ports were heavy at 34,000 bales, making the figures for the week considerably above those for the corresponding week in both the two previous years; the total arrivals showing an increase of 763,000 bales, and a decrease of 632,000 bales compared with last year and the year before, respectively.

Again to-day, the price of spot Cotton in New York has receded ⅛ cent, to 7-15-16 cents per lb.; while April Futures are further 8 points lower, at 782 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 26,000 bales going against 10,000 bales last year, and 19,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight yesterday was 5,880,000 bales, compared with 5,720,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	162,000	98,000	101,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	121,000	38,000	102,000
„ „ Continent	76,000	37,000	49,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,635,000	3,853,000	5,258,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	1,871,000	1,469,000	2,191,000
„ „ to Continent do.	1,435,000	1,152,000	1,392,000
„ Stock in the Ports	1,089,000	1,047,000	1,240,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 19th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	4,580,000	4,325,060	4,534,420
„ „ Surats	211,000	187,070	172,230
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,507000	1,636,620	1,613,810
„ London	8,000	4,530	9,000
American Afloat	310,000	130,000	250,000
East Indian „	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	1,835,000	1,781,120	1,882,810
Price of Mid-Americans	4¼d.	5 3-16d.	4 1-8d.
„ Good Dhollera	3⅜d.	4⅛d.	3 9-16d.
Difference	⅞d.	11-16d.	9-16d.

Our local Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, and rates have receded one rupee per candy, all round; but business has been upon a larger scale in both directions. For export transactions, with the exception of the purchase of 100 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 159, have been confined to contracts for future delivery, say, 500 bales of Broach, for February-March delivery, at Rs. 214; 300 Bhownugger, for April-May, at Rs. 194-5; and 200 Dharwar for May delivery, at Rs. 196—in all 1,000 bales; while the Mills are credited with 3,800 bales in all, made up of contracts for 1,200 Barsee, for January-February delivery, at Rs. 198; and for 1,300 Julgaum, for January, at Rs. 178; and 200 ready new Damergaum, at Rs. 190-3½; 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 178-81; and 100 each of Hurvad, at Rs. 190-3½; and Shegaum, at Rs. 185; and of old stuff, 200 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 135-55; and Karanja, at Rs. 163-7; and 100 Mowa, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT has, as usual, been taken to only a small extent for export, but the feeling in the market has been steady, and prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been done to-day by shippers, in as teady market. The price of Linseed has advanced half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-8-6 to Rs. 7-10-6 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in valu.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,277	bales.
Wheat	11,810	cwts.
Linseed	6,129	„
Rapeseed	3,006	„
Gingelly	6,476	„
Groundnuts	10,774	„
Castorseed	890	„
Rice	10,775	„

FREIGHTS are unchanged; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—It was rumoured early this morning that Government had announced their intention of considering any offers which might be made for their drafts on India, and the result has been the same as occurred on the last occasion when they sold ten lakhs at 1s. 3¼d., the previous rate having been 1s. 3 7/8d. Rates opened quite nominal at 1s. 2 5-8d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 2 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, there having been no sellers at either rate, until at 1s. 2 9-16d. a little Demand was given, and, as usual in a declining market, there was a rush to buy, and the Banks refused to sell at all. In three months' sight Credits, we have heard of a small amount being placed at 1s. 2 11-16d. ready and forward; but there has been very little offering. The future depends entirely upon how far Silver will be allowed to compete with the Government, and, in the meantime, our market again closed demoralized with rates quoted nominally as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3/8 to 7-16d.	per rupee.	nominal.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3/8 to 7-16d.	„	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-16 to ½d.	„	
Credits do.	1s. 2 5/8 to 11-16d.	„	
Francs do.	1·54¼	„	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and rates for Fours, after opening at 103 7/8 for Money, and 103 3/4 and 103 5-8 for the two accounts, respectively, further declined ¼ to 3 8 per cent., the cash price leaving off at 103¼. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan declined to par, at which it closed.

SHARES have been very quiet, and the only changes to-day have been an advance of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas, and of Rs. 10 in Manockji Petit Mill shares; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay Flour Mill shares, at our revised quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizeu cable.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Mails for Reunion, Tamatave, Shemarie, Dieggeurez, No-sibe and Moyotte close at Mauritius at noon on Tuesday the 23rd instant.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—December 25, at Eastbourne, wife of Lieut H G Brown, 3rd Regt Bombay Light Infantry, of a son.

LANGBORNE—December 31, at The Mount, Malton, wife of George Loy Langborne, Commander P and O Service, R N-R, daughter (stillborn).

PATERSON—December 4 at Sholabagh, Northlands-road, Southampton, wife of Lieut-Col H Paterson, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BEARD—PHILLIPS—On January 3rd, at St Margaret's Church, Rottingdean by the Rev Arthur Thomas, Vicar, Steyning Beard, Esq. J P, of Down House, Rottingdean, Sussex, to Alise Frances May, eldest daughter of Col A M Phillips, H M Indian Staff Corps, of Hillside, Rottingdean.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—December 31, at Plymouth, Lieut-Col Allen N Adams, Commanding 1st Battn King's Own Scottish Borderers, aged 47.

ALLAN—December 31, in London, Capt Henry John Allan, late Bengal Staff Corps, of Allanbank, Lauder, Berwickshire.

BAKER—December 30, at Sandford Orleigh, Newton Abbot, of angina pectoris, Sir Samuel White Baker, aged 72.

BARTHOLOMEW—December 23, at Madura, India, of cholera, Francis Medley Bartholomew, Assistant Master of Clifton College, aged 49.

BEAUCHAMP—January 2, at Guildford, George Thomas Beauchamp, late Madras Civil Service, aged 81.

HILSON—January 4, at 30, Harold-road, Upper Norwood, Surg-Col Archibald Hamilton Hilson, CIE, Indian Medical Service (retired), aged 58.

JOHNSON—January 2, Hugh James Johnson, eldest son of the late Lieut-Col J H E Johnson, M S C, and grandson of the late J Ouchterlony, Esq, of Ootacamund, aged 32.

TAYLOR—January 1, at 67, Shepherd's Bush-road, John Taylor, late of the Bengal Pilot Service, 62.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

ASPA—January 12, at Lucknow, Henry James Aspa, Professor of Music, Bandmaster, 3rd Bengal Infantry, son of the late Stellario Aspa, Professor of Music, St George's, Hanover Square, London, born in London, on the 11th of March 1893, aged 51 years, 10 months and 1 day.

MARSHALL—January 11, at Dehra Dun, Jane Helen, widow of the late H P Marshall, Esq, of Calcutta, aged 72 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1894.

THE Viceroy-elect made his public entry on Saturday with the pomp and ceremony befitting the occasion, and was warmly received by the large crowds which filled the streets through which the procession moved. The loyal and dutiful address of the Municipality to Lord Elgin as the representative of the Queen-Empress, elicited a speech which, though brief, as suited the occasion, had a certain ring of good sense and sincerity, which made a highly favourable impression, and seemed to justify Lord Rosebery's prediction that the new Viceroy will be found one of the most capable of the distinguished men who have upheld the heavy burden of Indian Empire. His Lordship very gracefully referred to the labours of the Municipality of Bombay in promoting the health and welfare of the community, and intimated that his sympathy with such services was based on experience of the working of municipal institutions at home. As was to be expected the enumeration in the address of the difficult problems awaiting solution—not the least of which is that presented by the present most embarrassing phase of the currency question—did not tempt the Viceroy-elect, who has acquired a certain reputation for reticence, to enter into a discussion of any of them. His Lordship with a trace of sly humour not unworthy of the Foreign Minister himself, said that he would best justify the confidence reposed in him by those to whom he was speaking by remembering that the consideration of questions which affect the interests of the Government and of the people must not be prejudiced by hasty word or rash decision. "This only will I permit myself to say," he added: "It will be my earnest hope and endeavour so to assist the able men with whom I shall be associated in dealing with and regulating the questions which are now pending, or which may hereafter come up for decision, so as not only to advance the material prosperity of this great Indian community, but to secure and conserve the rights of all classes and sections of her Majesty's subjects—" a declaration of policy and purpose which elicited applause. In acknowledging the expressions of warm loyalty and affection towards the Sovereign, which found an appropriate place in the address, Lord Elgin very felicitously said that the strongest bond of unity, and our chief security, is the deep loyalty felt towards the Queen-Empress, and that loyalty if it be not merely a loyalty of the lips, imposes a duty on every individual of every class and station in the community; it is, therefore, a great satisfaction for him to know that in discharging his duty as a faithful servant of her Majesty he will have the support of a loyal people. Not less felicitous was the allusion to the noteworthy fact that it has fallen to his lot to be the first in the lengthening roll of Indian Viceroys who may advance some hereditary claim to the regard and sympathy of the people of this country, and the expression of a hope that no act of his will depose his father's name from the honoured position which it holds in the memory of the people—a hope which all who read this short but telling speech are confident will be realised.

THE announcement on Saturday forenoon, that the Secretary of State, "now that the export season has begun"—which is by no means the case—will not adhere to the minimum of one shilling and three pence farthing for the sale of Council Bills, had the instant effect of reducing exchange to one shilling and two pence half-penny. But little business could, however, be done even at that rate, and the exchange went down almost immediately to one shilling and two pence three-eighths. The Banks declined to sell drafts even at that rate, and all business was practically suspended. Government paper fell; that is to say, it continued to fall; for the intention of the Secretary of State was known in Germany two days before, and large quantities of Government of India securities were sold, producing a heavy decline. The announcement went on to say that the Secretary of State will receive offers for Council Bills at lower rates, and deal with them on their merits. This will be not unnaturally regarded as a challenge to all and sundry to ascertain by combined experiment what is the lowest figure to which Council Bills can be secured. No limit is assigned to the amount of the Bills, which will be put on the market on Wednesday next, or on successive Wednesdays. So far as the public know, it may be the intention of the India Office to dispose as rapidly as possible of the large accumulations of unsold Bills. Why not? The policy of a minimum has been summarily discarded regardless of consequences. The logic of the situation thus created is to sell Council Bills at any price that the market will give and put up with the loss. The Government confess defeat; acknowledge that they acted on a policy which they were unable to carry to a successful issue, and they must now resign themselves to whatever terms those who have out-manœuvred and vanquished them may impose. *Vae victis*. Free silver having beaten Council Bills with a minimum, will beat them again and yet again without a minimum. This is not of course the expectation of Government; the abandonment of the minimum has been doubtless resolved upon in sincere but quite mistaken belief that once the Bills are in their turn free to find a lower level the imports of silver bullion will cease. They may cease for the moment. But the inevitable result will be a fall in the price of silver, which will make it profitable for speculators to import it and confront the fallen Council Bills with a lower rate than that now expected. The process can be and certainly will be repeated indefinitely so long as the conditions prevail which enabled silver to beat down the 1s. 4d. rupee to 1s. 3¼d. and now to 1s. 2½d.—the rate at which at least one important house of business offered to buy Bills on Saturday. How far can this game of beggar-my-neighbour be carried? We must bear in mind that at the present price of silver, 31¼d per ounce, the silver value of the rupee is only a mere fraction over a shilling. The Broken Hills Mines can produce silver at a fair profit at 7d. an ounce; in America other mines can do the same, to what extent no one can say, with any degree of certainty. With virtually no demand in America or in Europe for silver, the price of that metal may fall to 25d. per ounce, and yet leave a large profit to certain mines. As it falls it will be able to compete, just as it has hitherto been allowed to compete with Council Bills, until the Secretary of State may have to consider whether in dealing with offers on their merits he well accept some at ten pence, others at nine pence three farthings. He has seen that it is useless to fix a minimum while silver can compete, and will know that it is waste of time to repeat the experiment. What will be done when things have come to this pass? Probably it will be decided to put silver out of the running by weighting it with a duty which will prevent it from competing with Council Bills, issued at say a lower rate than 10½d. There will naturally be as much reluctance to occasion a shock by raising the exchange value of the rupee to a shilling as there was in June last to run the risk of raising the value prematurely beyond 1s. 4d. When every horse in the stable has been stolen the key will be turned in the lock.

The Government cannot be exempted from responsibility for the failure to accomplish the results aimed at when the mints were closed to the free coinage of silver on the 26th of June last, on the recommendation of the Herschell Committee and with the sanction of the Cabinet. That step was taken to obviate the very peril with which we are now confronted in an aggravated form, for the Sherman Act has been repealed, and there are no more Indian mints to close. Was it a mistake to close the mints in June last? The measure was not decided upon without due consideration; many months were given up to the study of the question by a committee of experts; their views were placed before the Cabinet and the Government of India, and it was decided that under the circumstances there was practically no alternative. During that period of incubation the whole subject was actively canvassed by the public, and there was little doubt what the recommendation of the Committee would be. Silver was largely shipped to India to be rushed through the mints in anticipation of the expected closure. The Government—which certainly had a very fair foreknowledge of what was about to be done—took no steps whatever to check this inrush of silver to be converted into more and yet more rupees, from the plethora of which the country was, in the opinion of the Herschell Committee and of the Government, suffering. Had an announcement been then made that the Government would not accept any responsibility for silver in transition should it be necessary to close the mints, or to impose a duty, the more or less speculative imports would at once have ceased. Council Bills would have been in request, and the rate of exchange, instead of falling ever lower and lower, would have recovered. One consequence of this improvement would have been that the heavy loss by the depression of exchange would have been mitigated, and the Government would not have to lament a deficit of one crore and sixty lakhs during the year. The omission to accompany the legislation closing the mints by the imposition of a duty on imported bullion may be excused by the consideration that it was difficult to foresee that India would continue to be the dumping ground of silver, even when it was no longer possible to have it converted into rupees. But it soon became manifest that the unexpected was happening. Silver was freely imported and in increasing quantities as the price fell when it became clear that the American Silver Acts were doomed.

Absolutely nothing was done except to send telegrams to the Secretary of State remonstrating with him for selling Council Bills at less than 1s. 4d. After some parley a minimum was fixed at 1s. 3¼d., with the result that scarcely any Council Bills were sold at all, silver holding the field practically without competitor. Meanwhile, a rupee loan was floated in India, when a sterling loan should have been raised in England so as to diminish the amount of silver remittances. It was clear to every observer that the whole experiment was not only endangered, but was doomed to failure, unless the closure of the mints were supplemented by a duty on silver; but that step was never taken. Nor was any other proposed or even contemplated. Sir John Lubbock, cautious economist as he is, while disapproving of the closing of the mints, pointed out that a duty on silver would make that measure effective for its purpose; but the hint was not acted upon. Is it to be supposed that the French Government, when they closed their mint to the private coinage of silver, would have allowed that step to be nullified by free importation of bullion without resorting to the obvious expedient of imposing a duty? They would not have allowed an act of State policy to be discredited and defeated while they had the means of making it successful. Had the necessary steps been taken, the closing of the mints in June would have steadied exchange, and the Government would not now be stultified before the whole country, and face to face with deficits and arrears which it is by no means easy to meet. There is no use disguising the fact that the selling of Council Bills for what they will fetch in the open market in competition with the silver cataclysm will spell disaster. There is no help in that counsel of despair. The one way out of the mess is to do now what should have been done six months ago—stop the speculative importation of silver by imposing a duty. The downrush of exchange is the first problem the new Viceroy will have to deal with. Lord Elgin had scarcely arrived in the Bombay harbour on Saturday forenoon when the abandonment of the Secretary of State's minimum sent exchange down to the lowest point it had ever reached, and suspended all business. If a succession of such ruinous shocks is to be averted a duty must be clapped upon silver which will guarantee the currency of the Empire against a competition in which it must disappear.

MR. CAINE is again on the war path. This time the object of his onslaught is not Excise, but the Church. He has informed the House of Commons that he will at the earliest moment move the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this House the charges of the Ecclesiastical Department of the Government of India being borne by taxation raised almost entirely from persons of the Mussulman and Hindu faiths are unjust and unnecessary burden upon the revenue of the Indian Empire, and ought to be discontinued." This is a very incomplete and misleading presentment of the case which those who are concerned should deal with. The hon. member not satisfied with his attempts to disendow the Indian chaplains is turning his attention to judicial matters, though he has not yet gone the length of proposing that High Court Judges should be deprived of their salaries. He is moving for a return of the number of persons (1) brought to trial in each province of British India in each year from 1883 to 1892 inclusive for offences for which capital sentences as might be inflicted specifying those originally by the High Court in each presidency town and those originally tried by the Mofussil Sessions Courts; (2) the number of persons sentenced to death for each offence by the High Courts originally and by the Sessions Courts, showing in the latter the number of cases in which the Sessions Judges were for conviction and the number of cases in which they were not; also the number of instances in which the capital sentences of the Sessions Judges were upheld, reversed, or commuted by the High Courts as an appellate or confirming court; (3) the number of persons who received other sentences than death or were acquitted; (4) the nationality of the persons brought to trial, sentenced to death, otherwise punished or acquitted, distinguishing between Indians, Eurasians, Europeans, British-born Europeans, and other foreigners; (5) the names and ranks of the judge or judges who tried each case originally or on appeal; (6) the number of cases in which more than one person were sentenced to be hanged for the murder of one person and the names and ranks of the judges by whom they were so sentenced with the number of cases in which these verdicts were upheld, reversed, or commuted into other sentences by the High Court; and (7) the number of persons reprieved. As if to show his inexhaustible energy he has on the paper for the day on which the mail left a question of prodigious length respecting the Balladan murder case.

To the regret of at least the older school of military officers who know the value of the direct and indirect services he has rendered to the army, Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., was removed on the 1st instant, from the Active List at the comparatively early age of 57. Of course, his retirement after a useful and distinguished career of thirty-nine years was, according to the present provisions of the Royal Warrant, unavoidable, but when we consider the good work done by him during the Indian Mutiny for which he was three times mentioned in despatches—a distinction of the highest significance in those pre-Wolsleyan days—his promotion while yet a lieutenant to the position of Military Secretary to the then Commander-in-Chief (Sir Hugh Rose) and his subsequent appointment to the India Office as Political Secretary at a time when the Central Asian Question was in a most acute stage, and the selection of a highly-trained military adviser was considered advisable, many will not simply deplore his forced retirement in the prime of life from the Army but desire in the interests of the public service that the terms of the Royal Warrant should be reconsidered. It is to be hoped that in future valuable and eminent officers like Sir Owen Burne may not on a merely technical point be incontinently lost to the army. Although Sir Owen has not performed any regimental duties for many years past, he has been engaged on military administrative work ever since he joined the India Council, while as Political Secretary his responsibilities as military political adviser to the Secretary of State were even greater than they are now. That all prospects of future military employment should be closed to a man with such a record is in the highest degree unfortunate. Why, if his tenure of office as Political Secretary should have been allowed to count as military employment, his service as a member of Council should not be similarly treated is one of those things incomprehensible to the lay mind.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay by the steam-ship Rome on Saturday, are Kumar Shri Harbhangjee, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Mozoomdar, and Hr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree, C.I.E.

CAPTAIN KAWARA and the officers of the Japanese cruiser Yoshino, will be "at home," on Tuesday next on board, and a large number of European and Native gentlemen have been invited to inspect the cruiser.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, Advocate to the Punjab Government, has arrived in Calcutta, and is on special duty in connection with the preparation of a manual of railway contracts.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—"Mr. Talbot Baines Reed, £22,948; Mr. Charles Burrows, £10,050; Mrs. Henrietta Strauss, £14,266; Mr. James Ardine, £348,000.

AT the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held last evening, Mr. Apcar's motion that a farewell address should be presented to Lord Lansdowne was carried by 41 votes to 5. Seven Hindu members declined to vote. Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji strongly opposed the motion.

COLONEL BIDDULPH, Political Agent at Baroda and Mrs. Biddulph have halted here, *en route* for Dwarka to meet the Viceroy-designate. The Colonel leaves Bombay by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, on Wednesday morning next, and visits the Gaekwari district of Amreli. Mrs. Biddulph, the Baroda Durbar Vakil, and the native assistant accompany the Agent on his long tour.

THE Lahore paper writes:—"We hear on reliable authority that although the accounts and pay of the special recruiting officers of the Bengal Army have been passed and done with months ago, their unfortunate *confreres* of the Bombay Army cannot get a settlement, and have so far not been able to draw an anna, but have had to take continual advances. The delay, we are told, rests entirely with the Government of India, and General Nairne can only make repeated representations about a state of things that is discreditable to those concerned."

THE accounts which have appeared in the daily papers of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's reception in India, observes *Truth*, appear to have under-estimated rather than exaggerated the enthusiasm displayed. I infer this from accounts which I have received from Indian correspondents of my own. Here is a suggestive passage from a description given me by a native of the scene at Bombay: Not only Pasee but even Hindoo ladies, and those who lead so secluded a life that they will not speak to the male members of their own families, much less to a Parsee, joined in greeting him in the Oriental style by showering flowers and rice upon his head. The route for about three miles from the landing-place to his house, was crowded by spectators of all creeds, greeting him with the utmost enthusiasm. Even Brahmin priests sang prayers for him as his carriage passed their temples From Madras a huge meeting of ten thousand persons sent him a telegram of congratulation." It will be remembered that this is Lord Salisbury's "black man," at whom his Lordship was once pleased to think that an English constituency "drew the line," and the man whom Sir George Chesney was so anxious to convince us is "not a native of India"—although the Parsees have resided in India nearly as long as the English in England, and considerably longer than the Normans, from whom so many of the most aggressive Englishmen so eagerly claim descent. With what feelings Imperialists of the stamp of Lord Salisbury and Sir George Chesney now view the enthusiasm of all races and creeds in India for the first Indian M. P. I cannot surmise; but without being an Imperialist myself of the Salisbury type, I should have thought that nothing would do more to consolidate the Empire than such events as the election of a "black man" like Mr. Naoroji to Parliament.

"TRUTH" writes:—Capitalists who contemplate investing their money in trade in India would do well to study a protracted controversy between the Allahabad Ice Company and the Indian Government, which has lately been made the subject of a petition to the Secretary of State. The Allahabad Ice Company have a large factory near the railway bridge over the Jumna, and as far back as July, 1889, an intimation was given to them by the Collector at Allahabad that the site would be required in connection with military works for the defence of the bridge. From that date down to February, 1893, the Government carried on a desultory and shilly-shallying negotiation with the Company, causing serious disorganisation of their trade and substantial loss of profits; and at the end of it all, although the radius within which land was to be acquired had been reduced (apparently with the view of avoiding the acquisition of this factory), the buildings are now left standing within the narrow limit of 150 yards, which the Military Works Department eventually fixed as the minimum range which must be cleared. Finally, on the Company applying for copies of the official orders for the acquisition of the site, which must be produced before any claim for compensation for the loss which has been incurred can be put forward at law, these documents were refused. The Company is thus deprived of all means of redress, unless it can obtain it through the kind offices of the Secretary of State. The truth seems to be that the Indian Government, although its professed mission is to enlighten the Orientals in the arts of good government as understood in the West, is itself an adept in many of the typical arts and vices of Asiatic despotism.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE ABANDONS HIS MINIMUM.

We have received the following telegram from the Finance Department, dated Calcutta, January 20, 11 a.m. :—

"The Secretary of State does not propose now that the export season has begun to maintain the rate of 15¼ pence as the minimum for Council Bills, and if applications at lower rates are received, he will from time to time consider them on their merits."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SOFAS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Latest advices state that the expedition under Colonel Ellis against the Sofas has twice utterly routed them, and that the expedition is now returning to Sierra Leone.

The Sofas are retreating, and have massacred hundreds of native prisoners.

SIR GERALD PORTAL.

The fever from which Sir Gerald Portal is suffering has assumed a typhoidal character.

CRISIS AT BELGRADE.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

King Milan has suddenly left Paris for Belgrade in connection with the existing crisis there.

THE MATABELE WAR.

Latest advices from the Cape state that Lobengula with a few of his followers is entrenched close to the Zambesi, and that Mr. Jameson has opened negotiation with him through native runners.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

The Egyptian Mixed Tribunals have been prolonged for five years from February 1.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

ROME, JAN. 20.

The Province of Carrara is quieting. The troops are disarming the people and pursuing the Anarchists in the neighbouring hills.

THE UNITED STATE BONDS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 19.

Secretary Carlisle's bonds have been largely oversubscribed at a high premium, rendering the rate of issue about two and a-half per cent.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The death is announced of General Frederick Priestley.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Bombay mails of the 6th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

CONSTRUCTION OF FEEDER RAILWAYS BY CAPITALISTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 21.

The *Pioneer* mentions as noteworthy, if not very surprising, the fact that the resolution of the Government of India laying down the terms for the construction of feeder railways has not elicited a single fresh proposal from capitalists. Some old projects only have been presented in new forms.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR IN ASSAM.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's tour in Assam will not include a visit to Manipur, as too much time would be occupied in the journey. He probably leaves Calcutta on February 8.

THE LANDSLIP IN THE GURHWAL DISTRICT.

The landslip, in the Gurhwal district, to which reference was made some time ago, is of much greater magnitude than first accounts gave of it. Colonel Pulford has recently returned from his visit to the site. It appears that a slip has fallen from the side of a precipitous hill, bordering the right bank of the Behai Ganga river, the summit of which is about 4,000 feet above the bed of the stream. The force of the fall from so great a height carried rocks and *debris* right across the valley half-way up the steeply-scarped hill on the left bank of the stream. Then its energy exhausted, the mass slipped back again into the bed of the stream, forming a dam across the valley and a long slope up against the hill on the left bank. The dam is a very massive one, composed of enormous masses of rock, some of which being exposed by the action of rain, are calculated to be more than 1,000 tons in weight, with a large admixture of earth and broken rock, and covered over all with a thick layer of impalpable powder, which gives the place an appearance of being covered with a coating of white. The height of the dam above the bed of the stream is about 900 feet. It is 2,000 feet across at the top, 11,000 feet at the base along the valley, 3,000 feet at the top, and 600 feet at the bottom across the valley. The calculated extreme depth of water against the dam in the middle of December was 450 feet, and is rising at the rate of about nine inches daily. During the winter rains there will be a large increase in the volume of water discharged into the lake, and when snows begin to melt, the quantity impounded will be further augmented. From observations made by Colonel Pulford it is reckoned that water will top the dam some time about the middle of May next. What will happen then is a matter for conjecture.

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF BHAMO ATTACKED BY THE KACHINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 21.

Mr. Minns, Assistant Commissioner of Bhamo who has been on tour in the Kachin Hills, east of Bhamo, with an escort of 150 Military Police, under Captain Campbell, reports that he was attacked by the Kachins, on the 16th ultimo, near Kaidaw, and again on the 18th idem, near Hona, and lost four men killed and eleven wounded, and 22 mules were also lost. Reinforcements of 150 Military Police were sent from Bhamo to Hona, which is two days' march south-east of Bhamo.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

Yesterday the Senate of the Calcutta University resolved unanimously to give a farewell address to Lord Lansdowne as its retiring Chancellor.

CALCUTTA RACES. SECOND DAY.

There was a large attendance of the racing public. The sport was excellent.

THE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.

Mr. Annandale's Dutchman, 9st. 5lb., Smith. 1
The Maharaja of Patiala's Prince Imperial, 10st. 11lb., Scott........................ 2
Mr. Gascard's Oats, Wisbart.................... 3

Seven ran. The race was won by one-and-half lengths. Time, 4 min. and 55 secs.

THE SCURRY HANDICAP.

Mr. Thomas' Wee Lassie, 8st. 8lb., Robinson. 1
The Maharaja of Patiala's FitzGeorge, 7st. 4lb., Clemenson 2
Mr. Apcar's Sapper, 7st. 5½lb., Pugh 3

Seven ran. Won by three lengths, in 1 min. and 6½ secs.

THE PONY HANDICAP.

Mr. Gregory's Esher, 8st. 8lb., Campbell...... 1
Mr. Gerald's Thumata, 8st. 9lb., Robinson.... 2
Mr. Rodocanachi's Nita, Pugh.................. 3

Eight ran. Eshur won by three lengths.

THE MERCHANTS' PLATE.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Highborn, 10st. 12lb., Trahan......................... 1
Mr. Payne's Ben Bolt, 7st. 11lb., Pugh 2
The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Drummer Boy, 8st. 6lb., Fiddes...... 3

Five ran. Won by a neck. Time, 2 min. and 43 2/5 secs.

THE HOOGHLY PLATE.

Mr. Gye's Profit, 9st., Wool 1
Mr. Thomas' Orlando, Robinson 2
Mr. Gregory's The Harbour Light, 7st. 11lb., Vinall.. 3

Five ran. Profit won by three and-a-half lengths. Time, 1 min. and 2 secs.

THE JANUARY STAKES.

Mr. Gregory's Brunette, 8st, 11lbs., Campbell 1
Mr. Ellis' Truth, 7st. 7lb., Mcquade............ 2
The Maharaja of Patiala's Necklet, 9st. 7lb., Greenhalgh 3

Six ran. Won by four lengths. Time, 1 min. and 20 4/5 secs.

THE MIDWEIGHT HANDICAP.

Mr. Allan's Dromochter, 9st., Robinson 1
Mr. Butler's Lady Flo, 8st. 12lb., Wool 2
Messrs. Apcar and Ezra's Sylvan, 7st. 5lb., Pugh 3

Thirteen ran. Won by two lengths in 1 min. and 30 secs.

In the third race the Stewards called up Mcquade and informed him that they were dissatisfied with the manner in which he had ridden Lady Editha, and charged him deliberately of pulling the mare, and suspended him indefinitely. Mr. Thomas, the owner, asserted that the mare was ridden to his satisfaction, and as the mare was out of form the jockey was compelled to pull her up. An appeal will be preferred.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 5.

PEACE once more reigns at Westminster. Although Conservative and Liberal Unionist members returned from their meagre Christmas holidays in a belligerent frame of mind, and threatened all sorts of punishments for a despotic Government, anything less warlike than the present behaviour of the House of Commons could hardly be imagined. All this is the result of the compromise arrived at between the leaders of the two parties. At one time it looked very much as if the negotiation would end in nothing, but by a little give-and-take, an arrangement was concluded, the effect of which will be to materially shorten the discussions on the Parish Councils Bill. Into the details of the concordat it would be wearisome to enter; but I may mention that the country party on the Opposition side, who have been fighting for the retention of *ex-officio* guardians, are satisfied with the concession that the new bodies shall co-opt two outsiders besides their Chairman and Vice-Chairman. It does not follow that these co-opted members will be invariably of the class forming the present *ex-officios* : the chances are that, where party-feeling runs high, the squires and the parsons, those bugbears of some latter-day Radicals, will be just as badly off as they would have been had the measure passed as it was originally drafted. Another concession refers to the tremendously important question of villagers' allotments, and limits the quantity of arable land. The extreme men, as always happens in such cases, are dissatisfied—the Conservative-Extremists—because they wanted to make it impossible for Mr. Fowler to get the Bill through this Session; the Liberal Extremists, because they dislike conceding anything to the landlord interest, though the reason given by them is, that the rural voter will be less enthusiastic for the Liberals at the next General Elections. It is now pretty evident that whatever they might have done in other circumstances, the Lords will not treat the Parish Councils Bill as they treated Home Rule. That they will pass it without amendment is not to be expected; but they are not anxious to multiply their quarrels with the Lower House, and will probably not mutilate the measure more than can be helped. I daresay they will be glad to avoid the odium that would be cast upon them if they rejected the Bill *en bloc*, for as the stalwarts have not been slow to discover it contains clauses that will work a greater reform in London than even in the agricultural districts. The truly delightful prospect is held out to us under this Bill of every Metropolitan Vestry being a miniature London County Council. Lord Salisbury may be a bold statesman, but he will think twice before he says *non possumus* to legislation that promises to confer such a blessing upon us poor benighted Cockneys.

The Horncastle contest has suddenly become very interesting, and though, I suppose, there is not much chance of the Liberals being returned, I know some Unionists who would not be sorry if this were to happen, if only to spite the Liberationists. The latter, apparently, instigated by the Welsh Nonconformists, the most bitter of all Dissenters, have made a dead-stand against Mr. Torr, who is a Churchman, and is opposed to disendowment. The Liberation Society have even gone the length of passing a resolution indirectly asking Nonconformists not to vote for the Liberal candidate, and a well-known M.P., a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, told me that he hoped Lord Willoughby would win by one vote. Mr. Torr is also considered "unsound" on the Home Rule question, because he is opposed to the retention of Irish members at St. Stephen's, when a Parliament is re-established on St. Stephen's Green. But Mr. Torr is only saying what Mr. Gladstone said in 1886, and what he may possibly say again when he has to bring in his third scheme of Home Rule. After the manner in which he has been treated, the Liberal candidate would be almost justified in retiring from the content and allowing his opponent a walk-over. This is what the so-called "backbone of the Liberal" party would like, but if this were to occur, their arrogance in future would be more unbearable than it is at present. The difficulty of securing broad-minded men as Liberal candidates will be greatly increased if every constituency is to be dictated to by the busybodies of the Liberation Society. Liberation, indeed. There is no Liberation for Parliamentary candidates.

Of the New Year Honours, it is generally admitted that the most interesting is the Ameer of Afghanistan's appointment to the dignity of honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; but it is a pity that the announcement was not made on the 1st of the month. It was not until the 3rd that the notification appeared in the press. The delay was due to a characteristic piece of red-tapeism on the part of the War Office, which is the channel through which all notices respecting this Order are made. I have heard complaints made that two baronetcies and two knighthoods have been given to members of Parliament who are not distinguished for anything but fidelity to their party. This is not the view of men in the House, where there is a good deal of grumbling at what is considered Mr. Gladstone's niggardliness in rewarding his followers. Liberal M.P.s sigh when they think how much better their Conservative colleagues fare when Lord Salisbury is in power. Not a single peerage has been bestowed this time upon a member of Parliament. Perhaps the Prime Minister thinks that in view of the attitude of the Liberal party towards the hereditary Chamber it would be inconsistent if he were to swell the ranks of the hereditary legislators. He can hardly be ignorant of the fact that he numbers among his supporters men who, whatever they may say upon public platforms about the second Chamber, would be only too glad if they could blossom into lords. Mr. Macfarlane, the whilom Calcutta merchant, gets a handle to his name for his political services in the Duke of Argyll's county; but why he should have been made a Knight, and Mr. Lyell, another Scotch member, a baronet, is not very clear to the uninitiated. Mr. James Lyle Mackay's promotion from a Companionship to a Knight Commandership of the Indian Empire is everywhere recognised as fitting, even by those financial experts who have not been able to approve entirely of his action in regard to the currency problem. Mr. J. A. Baines has been warmly congratulated on his appointment to a Companionship of the Star of India. Whatever may be said about some of the other recipients of honours, nobody can say that Mr. Baines has not well earned the distinction conferred upon him. His management of the Indian Census was a splendid bit of work, and the report in which he has so lucidly set forth the results of the numbering of the peoples of our Eastern Empire has excited the admiration of experts throughout Europe. I have previously mentioned that since Mr. Baines concluded his labours as Imperial Census Commissioner he has been engaged in compiling the report on the moral and material progress of India. I hear that he hopes to have the report out by the end of next month. He has promised to follow up the papers he read before the Indian section of the Society of Arts and the Statistical Society by delivering a lecture to the members of the Asiatic Society on the 23rd instant.

In usually well-informed quarters here Mr. John Prescott Hewett, C.I.E., is mentioned as not unlikely to be chosen as Private Secretary to Lord Elgin, who goes out to India by the present mail. Mr. Hewett, it will be remembered, acted as *locum tenens* for Sir John Ardagh, during the latter's visit to England, is now discharging the duties of Secretary to the Opium Commission. The very inclement weather we are now experiencing will, I should imagine, soften the new Viceroy's regrets at leaving home. There are a few millions of people here who would be glad to exchange our present climate for that of India.

The terribly severe weather of the past few days will, I fear, prove very trying to the victims of influenza; but it is satisfactory to observe from the Registrar-General's return that there was a further and appreciable reduction in the mortality from the epidemic during the week ending on Saturday last. The sudden death of the much-respected Belgian Minister to the Court of St. James, Baron Solvyns, was indirectly due to this mysterious and now periodical disease, the Baron was a great admirer of the British, and his affection for our ways was probably inherited from his father, who held service under John Company. We have also to deplore this week the loss of Sir Samuel Baker, whose name has been for so many years a household word in all parts of the British Empire, and whose modesty was in striking contrast with the self-glorification of some of the new school of explorers of recent years; as your readers are aware it has been the practice of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker to spend the winter on *shikaring* expeditions in India. When it became known that they were not proceeding to the East as usual this cold season, the friends of Sir Samuel became somewhat alarmed, and were not suprised to learn later that he had been obliged to take to his bed. He took a keen interest in public affairs to the last, and only just before the end came he was writing to the papers on behalf of the adoption by the Government of a more spirited naval policy. He was not without a vein of humour. In a London drawing-room he was once asked by a lady in what part of the world, and in what circumstances, his life had been in the greatest peril. "On the Piccadilly crossing at top of St. James's Street," was his laconic reply.

A few papers have this week commented upon the recent gathering of the National Congress at Lahore; but the affair has not attracted so much attention as might have been expected, considering the dearth of interesting controversial questions just now. But for the fact of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P., having gone out to India to preside at the Congress, it is doubtful if the doings of the reformers would have received any notice at all, for sad as it may be to have to make the admission, the Congress-wallahs are not regarded by the mass of the British people as a very serious force in politics. The *Saturday Review*, which still reflects the opinions of no insignificant portions of the community, is cruel enough to speak of the great "palaver in the Punjab capital as mischievous mummery," while the *Daily Telegraph*, though complimentary personally to Mr. Dadabhai, candidly tells him that he and his friends are "probably the worst enemies that the people of India have." The ostentatious, if sincere, cheers for the Queen and British rule under it, evidently, do not impress the *Daily Telegraph*, for it points out that they "came at the end of a string of resolutions, some of which were no doubt harmless, but others can only be described as impertinent, ignorant, and mischievous." Referring to Mr. Dadabhai's boast that "the thinking and educated men of all classes and creeds in India are becoming the leaders of the people," the writer—presumably Sir Edwin Arnold—remarks that it would be just as true to say that the bubbles on the top of an Atlantic billow controlled the ocean. "Leaders of the people, forsooth? What contact have these pretenders, these fussy innovators, with the Bheel, and the Mhar, and the Mhang; with the Deccan cowherd, the Guzerati rice farmer, the Surat weaver, the fisherman of Cutch, the Canarese peasant, the Madras ploughman, the hillmen of Tipperah, and all the thousand sections who go afield at sunrise and lie down at sunset, asking for nothing but peace and non-interference." The *Telegraph* concludes that "if these noisy reformers could have their way for twenty years, the upshot would be either a Russian conquest of India or a chaos of inter-racial bloodshed, in which their own lives would be the first sacrificed. The *Pall Mall Gazette* styles the resolutions passed as "more or less fatuous," and scoffs at the cheers for British rule. The *Globe* says that "so far as being of any practical assistance to the Government, this sham Parliament remains much as it has been from its birth a bindrance rather than a help." The *Sun*, the editor of which is Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has never given much encouragement to the Congress or its Parliamentary representative, rather unkindly and contemptuously observes that "Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., is in India just now, where fortunately the natives can pronounce his name without dislocating their jaws." Some papers do not take *au serieux* what the hon. member said at Lahore about an Indian party in the House of Commons. "Mr. Naoroji, it is clear, is," they say, "to lead this party: but who is to follow, except perhaps, Mr. Caine and Mr. Schwann? Even three swallows don't make a summer." But there is one high authority on India that these critics overlook. I allude to the hon. gentleman who two or three years ago, seeing a gentleman connected with India listening to a Budget debate went to him on the seats under the Gallery and said "I have a mind to take part in this discussion. What should I say? What are the Indian questions?" The visitor politely intimated that he was not there to coach Pagett M.P.s, but this did not prevent the hon. gentleman from getting up and making an exhibition of himself. A leading Conservative paper in the provinces sarcastically remarks that the way in which the telegraph is utilized to magnify the importance of the Congress in the eyes of the outside world "reflects great credit on the training which Mr. Naoroji received at the feet of Mr. Schnadhorst." Mr. Naoroji, I am afraid, would not admit that he owes much to Mr. Schnadhorst. The *Glasgow Herald*, next to the *Scotsman*, perhaps the most influential journal north of the Tweed, declares that "in spite of the presence of the first native of Hindustan who has sat in the British Parliament the Ninth Indian National Congress has fallen as flat as its proceedings have been unprofitable." On the other hand the *Keighley News*, the existence of which was, I regret to say, previously unknown to me, has no hesitation in saying after perusing the telegraphic reports of the Congress, that the "whole populace" of India "are capable of understanding political relationships," whatever that may be. The *Speaker*, in some common-place remarks on the Congress, informs us that "year by year the knowledge of Indian affairs increases in England." That may be so, and I hope it is; but it is strange that certain organs of public opinion somehow do not seem to reflect this extraordinary increase of knowledge. In its review of Indian affairs the *Times* once more reminds us that the Congress derives its true significance from the fact that it is the product not of an insolated agitation but of a general social awakening. The *Chronicle* (whose articles on India are contributed by one of the chief supporters of the Congress) writes in a very enthusiatic strain about the Lahore meeting, and mentions what will probably be as great a surprise to many people in India as it is to some of us here, that the holding of simultaneous examinations is "now in the way of accomplishment." The writer of the *Chronicle* leader is altogether of a sanguine temperament, for he seems to expect that before long Mr. Dadabhai will be at the head of a party of his own countrymen in the House of Commons. I confess that I do not detect any burning desire on the part of English, Irish, or Scotch constituencies to be represented in Parliament by natives of India.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUNBEAN.

LORD BRASSEY'S yacht, Sunbeam, 227 tons, arrived in harbour, on Saturday last, from Calcutta, which port she left on the 9th instant, under the command of the chief officer, Mr. H. Kindred. It is anticipated that the Sunbeam will remain here till the conclusion of the Opium Commission, and will then proceed to England with Lord Brassey. Fine weather was experienced during the voyage.

ARRIVAL OF A ROYAL INDIAN MARINE STEAMER.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour, on Saturday last, from Calcutta, which port she left on the 10th January, with Mr. S. H. James, C.S. The Clive will remain in Bombay till 27th February next, then to proceed to Karachi with troops. Fine weather was experienced throughout the journey.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 13th and 14th extra "Silver Spoon" competitions took place at Coorla on Saturday morning last. Distances 500 and 600 yards. The following are the scores :—

13TH EXTRA COMPETITION.

	500 yds.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	37*
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	36
Gunner T Lane, Bo Vol Artillery	36
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	35
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Vol O Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	28

* Winner of Spoon.

14TH EXTRA COMPETITION.

	600 yds.
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	35*
Gunner S Lane, Bo Vol Artillery	31
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Vol O Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	26

* Winner of Spoon.

A competion took place on Thursday morning, the 18th instant, for a silver plated Tea-Urn, value about Rs. 50; under the following conditions. To be fired for monthly at 500 and 600 yards, 10 shots and one sighting shot at each distance. To be won three times before it becomes the property of any member. The "Bombay Rifle Club" silver medal will be given to the member making the highest aggregate in three competitions, not the actual winner of the Urn. The following are the scores of the 1st competition.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	36	33	69*
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	36	32	68
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	32	35	67
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	33	34	67
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	35	32	67
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	32	33	65
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	37	28	65
Sergt-Instr J Thompson Bo Vol Rifles	32	31	63
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	31	31	62
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	34	27	61
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	33	25	58
Cr-Sergt J E Koess, Bo Vol Rifles	31	25	56
Sergt-Instr T Tuffield, G I P Ry Vols	30	23	53
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	32	13	45
Gunner T Lane, Bo Vol Artillery	34	11	45

* Winner of Urn.

The next competition will be on Thursday next. Distances 700 and 800 yards, scores counting for the Coorla aggregate money prizes, gold, silver, and bronze medals.

THE *Diocesan Record* says: Christmas day was a red-letter day for Bandora. The Bishop of the Diocese conducted the services—for the first time, we believe, since 1876. A large congregation quite filled the quaint little church, and there was a goodly number of communicants.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will probably be unable to proceed on the usual cold-weather tour. Urgent business connected with local legislation requires his presence in Calcutta during February, and the change of Viceroys supplies an additional reason for his remaining at the headquarters of the Government of India during the next two months.

THE disturbances in Nyagarh State, one of the Orissa tributary mahals, are not considered very serious, though the Khonds have made several attacks upon isolated thanas held by the Raja's police. The outbreak is believed to be due to intrigues from the neighbouring State of Khondparah. Mr. Cook, Commissioner of Orissa, has left Cuttack for Nyagarh, in order to inquire personally into the causes of the disturbances.

ONE of the most remarkable things about Rangoon at present is the impunity with which serious crimes appear to be committed ever day. The weekly budget brings records by each mail of numerous burglaries, many of them committed with violence and the charges of kidnapping young girls, often in broad daylight, by people whose identity appears to be perfectly well known, are multiplying in an alarming manner without anything apparently being done to bring the offenders to justice. If all that appears in the local papers is true, it demands the serious attention of Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH JANUARY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Rome, Captain A. B. Daniell, with the Overland Mails of January 5, arrived in Bombay harbour at 12 noon on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Rev Kitchin	Mr W Jones
Mr and Mrs Lupton Booth	Miss Searle
Mr R B Nixon	Mr H L Dover
Capt Schneider	Mr and Mrs Ward and infant
Mr Cheetham	Miss Laughlin
Miss Combe	Miss Apling
Miss Angus	Mr W Huber
Mr Kight	Mr Scott
Miss Forbes	Lord Tenterden
Mrs Rottenberry	Mr Musgrave Hall
Mr Dunbar	Rev and Mrs Freemantle and infant
Mr MacCausland	Mr Rahman
Sub-Lieut De La Touche	Mr Moozoomdar
Mr Nissen	Mr Campbell
Miss L Madden	Mr C D Brown
Mrs Scott and infant	Miss Jones
Sub-Lieut Edmonds	Mr and Mrs C J Stuart
Mr S Stevens	Lieut T S Johnson
Mr P F Linton	Capt and Mrs Iremonger
Mr F DeSouza	

FROM BRINDISI.

H E Right Hon the Earl and Countess of Elgin	Lieut T I Walker
Hon Miss Bruce	Dr Qilliman
Lady Christian Bruce	Mr and Miss Theo Holmes
Lady Constance Bruce	Mr Shedd
Lady Marjorie Bruce and Governess	Mr J Sawyer
Col Durand	Mr R Tienes
Surg-Lieut-Col B Franklin	Mr Thurman
Lieut F Adam	Sir Roper Lethbridge
Lieut F Ponsonby	Mr A B Tyler
Rev A H Hildersly	Mr Atwood
Sir Alex and Lady Mackenzie	Mr N A Stein
Mr and Mrs Miller	Mr F Mangles
Capt and Mrs. Norman and two children	Mr and Mrs Ranger
Mr E Tennant	Rev and Mrs Barlow
Mr G Smith	Mr Ram Sing
Capt D Kirk	Mr and Mrs D B Preston
Mr Ardeshir	Mr and Mrs H Greaves
Kumar Shri Horbanji	Mr G Duncan
Oghad Kanji	Mr McKewan
Mr Arathoon	Mrs Jameson
Lieut A Forbes	Mr M Bhownaggree
Mr J McCracken	Capt Houldsworth
Mr F Fraser	Mrs Houldsworth, 2 daughters & Master Houldsworth
Mr and Mrs Dunnett	Surg-Capt Green
	Col and Mrs Quicker
	Lieut A S Crumy

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr G Linzee	Capt Caldbeck

FROM ISMAILIA.

Miss Chumney	Miss Wallace
Mrs Gordon	Mr, Mrs, and Miss J T Panio
Mr and Mrs. G Brookings	Mr Hall
Mrs J M Lamdin	Mr and Mrs Berry

FROM ADEN.

Mr T Tooth	Mrs W H Brazier Creagh, R N
Capt Birch	Mrs Brazier Creagh
Major Rossitter	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

THE COURT.

The Duke of York, according to Reuter's Agency, has felt obliged to decline for the present, in consequence of domestic circumstances, the invitation recently addressed to himself and the Duchess to pay a visit to the Australian colonies.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Gladstone was received with general cheering on his entrance, and Mr. Balfour, on behalf of himself and his political friends, offered sincere congratulations on the Premier's attainment of his 84th birthday. Questions were asked by Mr. Dalziel respecting the annuity of £10,000 to the now Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and by Mr. Labouchere as to the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt, to which Mr. Gladstone replied that the views of the Government had been already stated, and he could not at present add any further information. The Committee on the Parish Councils Bill was resumed, and eventually Clause 19 was adopted by 114 votes against 63. On Monday, Mr. Gladstone being asked by what means the Government intended to accelerate the progress of the Parish Councils Bill, replied that recent events had induced the Government to believe that no extraordinary measures would be needed. The Committee on that Bill was then resumed. Tuesday night was again devoted to the Bill, and Clause 30 was reached. Yesterday the Committee on the Parish Councils Bill was continued, and much discussion arose upon Clause 31, in relation to the election of the new Councils. Mr. H. Fowler said that it had been intended to hold the elections on April 15 next, but as that would now be impossible, the Government would consider what other date should be proposed.

POLITICAL.

The Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Friday adopted unanimously a resolution urging on the Government the necessity of maintaining the naval defences of the Empire in such a state of efficiency as shall be fully adequate for present and prospective requirements.

An understanding has been arrived at between the Government and the leaders of the Opposition, by which, in view of certain concessions granted by the Government, it is hoped that the Parish Councils Bill may be passed in the Commons by January 19.

Professor Beesley, on Monday night, delivered the annual address to the Positivist congregation in Fetter-lane, Fleet-street. He contended that their principles were steadily spreading. He made some reference to the danger to which this country was exposed by the continued occupation of Egypt, and discussed recent developments in the relations between employers and employed.

IRELAND.

The men Nolan and Mearns, charged with being concerned in the murder of Patrick Reed, at Dublin, in connexion with the dynamite outrage there, were further examined on Friday before the police magistrate, and again remanded.

The installation of the new Mayors took place throughout Ireland on Monday. At Dublin, at the installation of Mr. V. B. Dillon as Lord Mayor, there was the usual procession, and the Lord Mayor afterwards entertained a large number of guests at the Mansion-house. The Unionist members of the corporation took no part in the day's proceedings.

Dr. Gregg, the newly-elected Primate of All Ireland, was enthroned on Wednesday at Armagh Cathedral in presence of a large assemblage of clergy and laity.

GENERAL.

Sir Samuel Baker, the distinguished African traveller and explorer, died on Saturday afternoon at his residence near Newton Abbot. He was in his 73rd year.

Lord Standford, who long occupied the position of Secretary to the Education Department, died at his residence in London on Sunday. He was in his 70th year.

Baron Solvyns, the Belgian Minister to Great Britain, died suddenly in London.

The list of New Year honours includes baronetcies for Mr. L. Lyell, M.P., and Mr. T. Fry, M.P.; and knighthoods for Mr. T. Roe, M.P., Mr. D. H. Macfarlane, M.P., and Mr. Robert Hunter, Solicitor to the Post Office; a Knight-Commandership of the Bath for the Hon. R. Meade, Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and a number of other distinctions.

A meeting of the members of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday under the presidency of Sir A. Rollit, M.P., to consider the report of the Select Committee on Railway Rates. The chairman, after reviewing the conclusions of the report, advocated legislation on the lines it suggested, and a resolution in that sense was carried.

The formal opening of the Manchester Ship Canal took place on Monday in fine weather, and in presence of immense crowds of spectators. A long procession of steamers, trading vessels, and barges left Latchford for Manchester at about half-past 9 o'clock in the morning, and reached the terminal dock about 1 p. m. A number of trading vessels bringing cargoes were at once berthed, and their unloading proceeded with under the inspection of the Custom-house officials.

About 2,000 of the operatives employed in the shoe trade at Northampton struck work on Monday, in order to enforce the provision of in-door workshops for shoe finishers. Nearly half the strikers afterwards returned to work, having come to terms with the employers.

The fifth annual conference of the Scottish Labour party was held on Tuesday in Glasgow. Nearly 300 delegates attended, and Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., presided, and in his opening address urged the desirability of developing the party of labour in independence of any political party. Resolutions in this sense, and also in favour of the re-organization of the industrial system on a Socialistic basis, were adopted.

A statement of the affairs of the Medical Battery Company, against which a winding-up order was granted, has been issued. The liabilities are returned at £23,916, of which £19,780 will probably rank, with £4,242 of assets, and a deficiency, as regards contributories, of £119,780.

At Marlborough-street Police Court, on Wednesday, the hearing of the charges against C. B. Harness and two other defendants in connexion with the Medical Battery Company was resumed. A Mrs. Ebben, who had been treated on the premises of the company, and had paid 100 guineas, gave evidence as to the treatment, and said it did her no good. The witness Sellman, who had originally been one of the defendants, and had acted as a masseur in the service of the company, was cross-examined for the defence, and after other evidence had been taken the case was again adjourned.

At the Mansion-house Police Court, on Monday, Charles Watkins, a clerk in the cashiers' department of the Bank of England, was committed for trial on a charge of having stolen notes of the Bank to the value of £500.

At Thames Police Court, on Wednesday, Thomas Riley, known as "the king of the coiners," who has already served over 21 years' penal servitude for manufacturing counterfeit coin, was again committed for trial, charged with the same offence.

An inquest was held on Tuesday at Wasdale Head on the body of Professor Milnes Marshall, of Owens College, Manchester, who was killed on Scafell on Sunday. The evidence showed that the deceased fell about 130 feet, in consequence of a large stone on which he was standing or sitting having given way. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

A collision occurred early on Saturday morning off Dover between the steamers Hero, of Middlesbrough, and Beamish, of London. Both vessels received severe damage, but were able to reach Dover Harbour, where the Beamish took the ground just inside the entrance.

In a fire which occurred at a house in Flaskwalk, Hampstead, on Saturday evening, a child of the occupier was burnd to death. A fire broke out on Saturday night in the third floor of a tenement house in Stacey-street, Charingcross-road, and two lodgers' women, named Walker and O'Shea, were suffocated.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Surg-Col. A. H. Hilson, C.I.E., Ben. (Ret.); Capt. H. J. Allan, Ben. (Ret.); Mr. G. T. Beauchamp, late Mad. C.S.; Lieut. H Frye, Mad. (Ret.); Sir Samuel W. Baker; Earl of Lovelace; Lord Sandford; Lord Crewe; Major-Gen. A. Hill; Col. Hatchett; Col. Adams; Dr. Donnelly; Prof. Marshall; Baron Solvyns; Mr. H. Vizetelly; Mrs. Pelham; the Duchess of Argyll.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

THE honour of welcoming to Indian soil the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, LL.D., upon his arrival to take up the seals of office as Viceroy devolved on the citizens of Bombay on Saturday, and they performed it in a manner thoroughly in keeping with the best traditions of this "ancient and famous city," to quote the words of the Viceroy-Elect. The Viceregal party travelled from Brindisi in the mail steamer Rome, which left Aden at seven o'clock on Monday evening, and was due in Bombay, at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Fears were entertained, however, that the vessel would be unable to accomplish the journey from Aden in less than five days, and there were not wanting those who prophesied that the Rome would arrive too late for a reception to be held in the evening at Government House, and these forebodings received a certain indirect confirmation from the notification, issued on Friday by the Military Secretary to the Governor, to the effect that a reception would be held either on Saturday night or Monday afternoon. However, all fears of the very complete arrangements made for the auspicious event being disannulled by a late arrival of the Rome were dispelled on Saturday morning shortly after eleven o'clock, when the firing of three guns from the signal battery announced that the mail steamer had been sighted, the journey from Aden thus being accomplished several hours before the anticipated time. The firing of the guns from the battery was the signal for all the vessels of the Royal Navy and the Indian Marine to don festive attire, and their example was followed by some of the merchant-vessels lying off the Apollo Bunder, and also by the Japanese cruiser now in harbour, the Yoshino. The guns from H. M. S. Marathon and Cossack saluted the Rome as she passed; the Yoshino did likewise, and the merchant-vessels greeted the steamer by dipping their ensigns. All the flags of the Rome were flying as she steamed slowly in, and dropped anchor a little to the north of the Apollo Bunder.

THE VOYAGE.

Leaving for the moment the events which transpired after the Rome entered Bombay harbour, it may be well to give some account of the voyage out as supplied to one of our representatives by a member of the Viceregal party and by the officials of the ship. Lord and Lady Elgin left the Victoria Station, London, on Friday, January 5, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, their departure being witnessed by a large circle of relatives and friends. They were accompanied by their three youthful daughters, Lady Christian, Lady Constance, and Lady Marjorie; Bruce the Hon. Miss Bruce (cousin of Lord Elgin); Miss Krauth (governess); Colonel Durand, Military Secretary; Captains Ponsonby and Adam, Aides-de-Camp; and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin, the medical attendant. A very cold rough passage was experienced in the English Channel; and Calais was reached at three o'clock in the afternoon. The party remained at the French port until midnight, and then took the express train to Brindisi. Very wintry weather was being experienced on the Continent, and the snow drifts at some parts of the journey caused so much delay that Brindisi was not reached until half-past twelve on the night of Sunday, December 7, although due five and a-half hours earlier. The Vicergal party went on board the Rome immediately upon the arrival of the train at Brindisi, and were received by Captain Daniell and the other officers of the ship, the main deck being carpetted and the ship being dressed with flags. Amongst other passengers by the Rome were Lord Tenterden; Sir Alexander and Lady Mackenzie; Sir Roper Lethbridge; and Mr. M. Bhownuggree. Captain Daniell placed his cabin at the disposal of Lord and Lady Elgin, and it was used by the members of the Viceregal party for afternoon tea and other social enjoyments. The members of the party took their meals in the first saloon with the other passengers, two of the smallar tables being specially reserved for them. A heavy sea was experienced during the first two days on board, but there was very little sea-sickness in consequence. A stay of two hours was made at Port Said, but as it was midnight when the vessel reached the port the members of the Viceregal party had not the opportunity of seeing the "gateway of the East." Instructions had been given for the good ship Rome to take precedence of all other vessels in the Suez Canal, but owing to some misunderstanding of these directions the Rome was stopped on two occasions to allow other vessels to pass. In the Red Sea—the *bete noir* of the journey to India—the weather was pleasantly cool, as a refreshing head wind was blowing. At Aden the commanding officer of the garrison, General Jupp, boarded the vessel on arrival with his personal staff. The General conducted the Viceregal party, ashore, where they were received with a Royal salute and a guard-of-honour. Troops lined the road from the landing stage to Government House. The Consular Agents at Aden and other high officials were presented to the Viceroy-elect, who subsequently paid a visit of inspection to the fortification and guns. As the stay at this Indian outpost was only of three hours' duration the famous water-tanks were not visited, and after partaking of tea at Government House the party returned in General Jupp's own boat to the Rome, and an hour later the good ship was commencing the last stage in the journey. The run across the Arabian Sea was a splendid one and the time lost by the lateness of the train at Brindisi was more than made up, the sea being very smooth.

The voyage throughout is described by passengers as a very quiet and uneventful one, and Lord Elgin with the weight of an Empire on his shoulders seems to have followed the example of some of his most illustrious predecessors, and spent laborious days in the study of Indian subjects. He did not, however, go to the extreme of "scoruing delights," for both he and his family extended their patronage to the various recreations and entertainments organised during the run. Two evenings were spent in dancing on deck, and while leaving it to other members of the party to join on the terpsichorean revels. Lord and Lady Elgin on both occasions watched the festivities until after midnight. A concert was organised one evening on deck, and the collection made was the means of benefiting the funds of the Seamen's Home, Bombay, to the extent of £10 sterling. Lady Mackenzie gave a violin solo; Captain Crumm manipulated the same instrument; Colonel Calbeck contributed songs, Captain Johnson played the banjo, and other amateurs contributed their quota to the entertainment. On another occasion some of the stewards made an evening pleasantly pass with that never-failing source of merriment—a Christy Minstrel performance. The Ladies Bruce further varied the monotony of a voyage by a form of diversion now very popular, amateur photography, and with their cameras obtained negatives of views of places visited and of some of the passengers. The whole of the Viceregal party were photographed by the purser of the ship, who succeeded in procuring a very good negative. On Sunday, January 14, morning prayer was said by the Rev. Fremantle, who preached an appropriate sermon from the motto of the P. and O. Company *Quis separabit.*

The log of the vessel shows that Lord and Lady Elgin escaped a rough time by travelling by the overland route to Brindisi, instead of taking the boat at London. The day before reaching Brindisi, very heavy seas washed over the ship, and carried away one of the life-boats as well as some of the gangway ladders. Brindisi was reached, at 3 a.m., on Jan. 7, and owing to the late arrival of the mail the Rome remained there over twenty-four hours. The log further states that between Brindisi and Port Said, on Jan. 10, a heavy thunderstorm with lightning and rain in torrents was experienced up to midnight, when moderate winds and fine weather succeeded. The Canal was entered at 2 a.m., on 11th January, and Suez was left at 9-4 p.m. Comparatively cool and fine weather was experienced in the Red Sea, and Aden was reached at 3-25 p.m., on the 15th January, a stay of three hours being made there.

From Aden to Bombay the Rome experienced fine weather throughout. The daily run after leaving Brindisi was as under :—

		Lat.	Long.	Miles.
January...	8	39·29 N.	19·10 E.	97
,, ...	9	35·7 N.	23·27 E.	333
,, ...	10	32·49 N.	29·40 E.	338
,, ...	11	In Suez Canal.		
		Lat.	Long.	Run.
,,	12	26·55 N.	34·30 E.	213
,,	13	21·44 N.	37·57 E.	363
,,	14	16·39 N.	40·58 E.	349
,,	15	12·25 N.	44·19 E.	335
,,	16	13·29 N.	49·10 E.	251
,,	17	14·59 N.	54·58 E.	350
,,	18	16·10 N.	60·59 E.	356
,,	19	17·32 N.	67 E.	355
,,	20	......	......	346

VISITORS TO THE ROME.

The mail steamer had not long dropped anchor in Bombay harbour, when she was boarded by Captain Falle, the Acting Director of the Royal Indian Marine, and Captain Pollen, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Lansdowne, who had been deputed to attend on the Viceroy-elect on his journey from Bombay to Calcutta. They were shortly afterwards followed by his Excellency Lord Harris, who was accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. W.S. Edgerley. The Governor of Bombay and the Viceroy elect of India greeted each other with the cordiality born of old friendship, and at once commenced a long and animated conversation. Lord Elgin, who was plainly attired in a dark lounge suit, was looking in good health, and the thought of coming responsibilities had not told sufficiently upon him to rob him of the ruddy countenance due to country pursuits at his Scottish home. The conversation between Lord Elgin and Lord Harris was interrupted for a few minutes by the arrival of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., who—fresh from the tumultuous farewells of college students—came on board to tender to the new Viceroy a renewal of the good wishes, which he expressed to Lord Elgin at Home when his nomination to the high position of Viceroy was first announced. The new Governor-General received the Parsee M.P. with cordiality, and joined with Lord Harris in the expression of a hope that he might have a safe and pleasant voyage back to England. Mr. Dadabhai then left the vessel and proceeded on board the out-going mail, the Sutlej, which was anchored a short distance off. The P. and O. steam launch left soon after one o'clock, and landed the passengers at the Victoria Docks, the Apollo Bunder being on this occasion exclusively reserved for the Viceregal party. Captain Pollen and Mr. Edgerley left the Rome at about half-past one, but Lord Harris remained behind an hour longer, and lunched with the Viceregal circle. During the afternoon Capt. G. Kawara of the Japanese cruiser Yoshino went on board the Rome to pay his respects to Lord Elgin.

ARRANGEMENTS AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.

Mr. S. Rebsch, Executive Engineer for the Presidency, may be complimented upon the excellence of the arrangements made by him at the Apollo Bunder for the convenience and comfort of the large number of loyal citizens who turned out to do honour to the new Viceroy. A large and beautiful *shamiana* had been erected at the Bunder, extending from the precincts of the Royal Yacht Club and the Refreshment-Rooms eastward to the top of the landing steps, its western facade being decorated with remarkably good taste. The royal coat-of-arms, surrounded by bannerets, was fixed above the main entrance, which looked pretty with its maroon curtains interlaced with gold frills and tapes. A number of shields, with spiked bannerets, bearing the motto of the Indian Service, "Heaven's Light Our Guide," were displayed to advantage, with the Union Jack surmounting the whole. Plants, in flower and foliage, and clusters of evergreens, made a very pleasant addition to the decorations at the main entrance. The root of the *shamiana* was decorated with yellow stripes with gold frills and tapes, the central bay, which was divided into white and yellow, looking specially pretty. The ground was carpeted, while the central passage and the smaller passages to the landing steps, were covered with scarlet cloth. Continuous lines of choice plants, in pots and tubs, beautified the scene on all sides, while couches and sofas, covered with rich satins, afforded ample accommodation for the visitors. The Bunder was flanked in all directions with elegant venetian poles, surmounted with spiked bannerets. The entrance from the landing steps was also beautified with maroon curtains, interlaced with gold frills and tapes, while the Prince of Wales's feathers added to the picturesqueness of the other decorations. The *shamiana* had been conveniently divided into several blocks, with an open space as a general promenade at the head of the landing staircase for the high officials who were present to receive the Viceroy. To the north of the landing of the steps was a block reserved for his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Members of the Legislative Council and others, while directly facing it was another block for the Foreign Consuls and the President of the Municipal Corporation. Another block provided accommodation for officers of her Majesty's Services—Civil, Naval, Military, the Royal Indian Marine, and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers. A space was reserved for the members of the Municipal Corporation. The largest of the blocks near the main western entrance afforded accommodation for the general public. The decoration of, and the arrangements at, the Bunder were carried out under the orders of Mr. Rebsch, by Mr. Ibrahim Ahmedi, Mr. Vincent Vaz, Superintendent of the Esplanade, and other employes of the Department.

The scene in and beyond the precincts of the *shamiana* at four o'clock was one of unusual interest. A guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 men of the North Lancashire Regiment, with band and colours, was drawn up at the south side of the *shamiana*. In its western front was drawn up his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard under its Commandant, Captain Gott. Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., the acting Commissioner of Police, was ready on horseback to escort the Viceregal equipage, while further on was a party of the Bombay Light Horse, who were to form the escort with the Governor's Body Guard. A vast crowd of spectators, on foot, had taken possession of all the available space from the head of the Bunder to the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home and beyond the Wellington Fountain, while the roads were flanked with continuous lines of carriages filled with eager sight-seers. The balconies and windows of the Refreshment-Rooms, the Royal Yacht Club, the Sirdar's Mansions, and the Ripon Club, all of which were gaily decorated, afforded accommodation to many hundred of ladies and gentlemen. The police arrangements at the Bunder, and in the thoroughfares, were admirably made, Mr. Crummey and Mr. Brewin, Deputy Commissioners of Police, Sirdar Meer Abdul Ali, Rao Saheb Daji Gangajee, Rao Saheb Morar Rao, Superintendent Ingram, and Superintendent Jones being noticeable among other officers of the Department.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE VICEREGAL PARTY.

At 4 p.m., a Government deputation, consisting of Mr. G. W. Vidal, Chief Secretary to Government; Colonel Harris, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, Captain Cox, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor; and Captain Pollen, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Lord Lansdowne, who has come to Bombay on special duty, proceeded to the mail steamer Rome to escort Lord Elgin to the Bunder. Lord Elgin left the Rome with the deputation at 4-20 p.m., and as the launch conveying the party approached the Bunder, those on shore were on the *qui vive* to catch a first glimpse of the new Viceroy. A salute of thirty-one guns, fired from the Saluting Battery, at 4-30 p.m., announced his Lordship's arrival at the bottom of the landing staircase, where he was received by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff. In a few minutes more Lord Elgin and his party were at the top of the staircase, where a few presentations were made to him by Colonel Harris and Mr. Vidal. A move was then made to the block reserved for the Municipal Corporation, where an address of welcome was presented to Lord Elgin.

Among the high officials who met Lord Elgin at the Bunder head were:—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, Captain Falle, Acting Director of the Indian Marine; Brigadier-General Budgen, Commanding the Bombay District; Brigadier-General Cunningham, Secretary to Government in the Military Department; Lieutenant-Colonel Hobday, Commissary-General; the Hon. Mr. J. D. Little, Acting Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department; Colonel Firebrace, Secretary to Government in the Railway Department; Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Secretary to Government; Mr. W. L. Harvey, Under-Secretary to Government; Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Under-Secretary to Government; Mr. C. T. Burke, Under-Secretary to Government; Major Selby, Under-Secretary to Government in the Railway Department; Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice; Mr. Justice Farran, Mr. Justice Parsons, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General; the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I.; the Hon. Mr. A. C. Trevor; the Hon. Mr. T. D. Mackinzie, Commissioner of Customs; the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E.; the Hon. Mr. W. R. Macdonell; the Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham; the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad; the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E.; the Hon Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik; the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani; H. H. the Aga Khan; Mr. W. C. Hughes, Chairman of the Port Trust; Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Sheriff of Bombay; Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government; Mr. J. M. Campbell, C. I. E., Collector of Land Revenue and Customs; Mr. W. P. Symonds, Postmaster-General; Mr. A. F. Cox, Accountant-General; Mr. T. M. Filgate, Inspector-General of Registration; Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner; Colonel G. Martin, Mint Master; Major R. Scott; the Rev. Dr. Theodore Dalhoff, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay; the Rev. Mr. Greig; the Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis; Dr. Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar, C. I. E., Vice-Chancellor of the University; Captain G. W. Hill, the Naval Officer Commanding the Station; Mr. C. P. Cooper; Mr. W. R. Hamilton; Mr. C. W. Chitty; Captain C. S. Smith; Mr. C. H. Beaty; Superintendent of Baroda Railway Police; M. J. Adams; Colonel Pearse, R.A.; Colonel Ryley, North Lancashire Regiment; Colonel Scott, 5th Light Infantry; Colonel Forjett, 21st Regiment N. I.; Major Riley, Executive Commissariat Officer; Colonel Hibbert, Storekeeper-General; Colonel Empson; Major Rosseter; Surgeon-Captain Greyfoot; Surgeon Colonel D. E. Hughes; Captain Swan; Major Blomfield; Commander Bradford, H. M. Assaye; Commander C. H. Cross, H. M. Cossack; Commander Schomberg, H. M. Magdala; Commander Hill, H. M. Marathan; Commander J. H. Pelly, H. M. Sphynx; Commander O. P. Tudor, H. M. Malabar; Captain Baines; Captain Lecky; Colonel Biddulph, Agent, Governor-General, Baroda; Surgeon-General Webb, &c.

In the block reserved for the Consular representatives were Mr. A. Schumacker, Austrian Consul, Mon. Pernet, French Consul; Von Syburg, German Consul; Mr. Leon Dossogne, Consul-General for Belgium; Mr. F. Massoti, Consul for Belgium; Mr. L. Aeppli, Consul for the Netherlands; Mr. C. W. Fraze, Vice-Consul for the Netherlands, Signor Cesare Barbora, Consul for Italy; Mr. S. R. Barbosa Centeno, Consul-General for Portugal; Dr. Rozario, Vice-Consul for Portugal; Mr. Gillis Bildt, Consul for Sweden and Norway; Mr. Mahomed Kedare Bey Effendy, Consul-General for Turkey; Mr. A. MacLaggan, acting Consul for Siam; Mr. Hajee Mirza Hoossein Khan, Consul-General for Persia; Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Banajee, Vice-Consul for Persia; Mr. J. Timmer, Consul for Spain, Mr. Otto Schillar Consul for Chili; Mr. Henry Ballantine, acting Consul for America, and Dr. Thomas Blaney, President of the Municipal Corporation.

Among the members of the Municipal Corporation and Municipal officers were: Messrs. A. M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Naryen Vasudeo, Dr. A. D. Moti, Brigade-Surgeon Banks, Dr. Balchandra Krishna, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdass, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, E. B. Carroll, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Watcha, Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, Dr. Furdoonji Nusserwanjee Bisneo, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Joomabhai Laljee, J. F. Fernandez, Dr. Framjee D. Divecha, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Goverdhandass Goculdass Tejpall, Hassumbhoy Visram, Hormujee Cursetjee Coorlawalla, Hurkisondass Narotumdass, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohundas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh Mr. Maneckshah J. Talyarkhan, Dr. Meherjibhai R. Setna, Dr. Moreshwer G. Deshmukh, Messrs. M. H. Khan, Muljee Bhowandas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Messrs. Nanu N. Khote, Naorjee Jehangir Gamadia, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhai, R. Ghitula Khairaj, S. Rebsch, Shivajee Dhurmajee, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Vandravandas Parshotumdas, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban, Dr. T. S. Weir, Messrs. H. W. Barrow, W. Pearson, W. Nicolls, J. Leask, Douglas Bennett, and L. W. Michael.

Among those present in the other blocks were:—Mr. C. H. B. Prumler, Mr. W. A. Collins, Captain Smith, R.A.; Captain Black, Captain Mills, Veterinary Surgeon, Messrs. J. P. Phythian, M. H. Hakim, P. H. Dastoor, Surgeon-Major J. Boyd, Brigade-Surgeon Gallway, Messrs. E. B. Raikes, L. P. Russell, J. O'Connell Luard, the Rev. Mr. Scott, Lieut. Clase, Lieut. Helliby, Commander Bean, Mr. H. N. Alexander, Brigade-Surgeon Arnot, Mr. E. F. Brewin, Messrs. Vining, Geo. C. Plinston, J. H. Furneaux, A. K. Oliver, Dr. Da Gama, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Dr. F. E. Davar, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Jamsetjee Dustoor, Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Balcrishnajee, Messrs. Vamonrao Damodarjee, Balcrushnajee Bhaskerao Pitale, Raghunath B. Malap, Nathuram Damodarao, Ibrahim Ahmedi, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Runchordas Vandravandas, Fazalhoy Meherali Chinoy, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, G. F. Eichner, Raoji V. J. Sunkersett, Homejee D. Nariman, J. Walsh, A. Soares, J. F. Flewker, P. M. Kanga, F. R. Vicajee, Rev. A. H. Brown, Dr. Dosabhoy K. Patel, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Dr. D. R. Tata, Messrs. Alfred King, J. Latimer, Abdul Nebi Soudaghar, Meer Zulfiker Ali Khan, S. Selim, R. J. Mathalone, J. P. Watson, Val. Slater, F. G. Macartney, Eduljee Dosabhoy Bharucha, the Prince of Jowhar, Messrs. Mamjirao Ragowjee Angre, Framroze Rustomjee Joshi, Nasarvanjee Byramjee Gazdar, Kazi Mahomed Ismail Chilmai, Messrs. C. J. Michael, G. A. F. Berends, Major H. Copien, Messrs. Dost Mahomed Allana, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, A. C. Owen, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, Khunderao Morojee, W. W. Wellis, J. M. Jacob, G. M. Traill, Vining, Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, Professor Peterson, Messrs. F. J. Baker, Hadi C. Tyabjee, M. C. Turner, R. S. Chitgupi, W. Bedford, W. Le Geyt, Muncherjee Eduljee Morris, M. W. Fleischer, W. H. Guest, Dr. C. F. Underwood, Messrs. Nensey Khairaj, Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaj, N. M. Panday, H. C. Pires, Jugmohundas Vurjivandas, Luccen Augustus, Shums-ul-Ulma Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Messrs. Hasson B. Tyabjee, T. A. Bland, Abercrombie, Dharamsi Morarjee Goculdas, Anandrao Vinayek, &c.

RECEPTION OF THE ADDRESS FROM THE CORPORATION.

The Viceregal party having advanced to the centre of the *shamianah* and taken their seats the subjoined address, engrossed on vellum, inlaid in blue satin, was read on behalf of the Corporation by Dr. Blaney, the President.

To HIS EXCELENCY VICTOR ALEXANDER BRUCE, P. C., LL.D., Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Lord Bruce of Kinloss and Lord Bruce of Torry in Scotland, and Baron Elgin of Elgin in the United Kingdom.

May it please Your Lordship,—We, the president and members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, beg to offer your Lordship, on behalf of the people of Bombay, a cordial welcome to the country, whose Government has been entrusted to your keeping by our revered and beloved Sovereign, the Queen-Empress.

2. Fully recognizing the important and onerous duties of the position which your Lordship is called to fill at the head of the Government of this Empire, and the very grave and varied public responsibilities, which are involved in carrying on the administration in this period of its hitory, we are confident that in your Lordship India will find a ruler who will pursue a policy in close sympathy with that of the much-loved Viceroy whose name your Lordship bears, and whose memory you recall.

3. Your Lordship arrives in India in a time of both internal and external peace. The people of Bombay thankful for this peace, [illegible] may be permitted to hope that it will continue unshaken during your Lordship's administration. Numerous questions of internal polity are pressing on the attention of Government and people alike at the present time, such as the state of the currency, the commercial and financial condition of the country, the extension of railways and the progress of education in all directions, and claim careful and early consideration.

4. The people of this country are now bound together by the ties of a common loyalty to the Queen-Empress, whom they have learnt to regard with feelings of deep affection and reverence.

5. We have reason to believe that your Lordship will be received all over India, and by all classes of the people, with a foregone prepossession in your Lordship's favour arising from the faith which is placed in the name you bear and from the experience of the policy followed by your distinguished father, they gladly anticipate that your Lordship's rule will tend to confirm those sentiments by an impartial, righteous, and sympathetic treatment of all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

6. In conclusion, we trust that both your Lordship and Lady Elgin may enjoy a continuance of health during the period of your Viceroyalty and for many years after.

THOMAS BLANEY.
JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
R. M. SAYANI.
JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
P. M. MEHTA.
GRATTAN GEARY.

Municipal Offices, Bombay.

LORD ELGIN'S REPLY.

The address, which was enclosed in a handsome silver casket, 21 inches in length and 3½ inches in diameter (supplied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co.), was then presented to his Lordship.

Lord Elgin, in reply, said: Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I have to return you my very warm thanks for the kind and cordial terms of the address which you have just read, and for the welcome which you have given me to Indian soil. I am one whose respect for Municipal institution is based on some experience of the services that they have rendered to the promotion of the health and happiness of the community. It is well-known that the Municipality of Bombay has recognised its duty in this respect, and has carried it out with efficiency, and I venture to assure you of my ready sympathy with you in your patriotic labours. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, your welcome to this ancient and famous city—recalling, if I may say so, the words of encouragement I have received from the ancient Municipalities of my own country—is especially grateful to me at a moment which I believe no man can approach unmoved. Your geographical position gives you an opportunity of meeting the men to whom her Majesty from time to time entrusts the arduous duties of Viceroy of India—of meeting them, I was going to say, at the outset of their career, but it is rather at the moment when for the last time they may pause before crossing the threshold. I thank you, gentlemen, for the kindness with which you have received me. I cannot tell what may have been the feelings of more distinguished predecessors, but I imagine that no one can approach such a moment as this without some sense of responsibility. For my own part, the varied responsibilities to which in fitting terms you have called my attention, would have appeared well-nigh overwhelming were it not for the generous confidence with which you have coupled them. They indicate, I think, the best means by which I can justify that confidence when you invite my attention to the consideration of questions which affect the interest both of the Government and of the people, and which must not be prejudiced by hasty word or rash decision. This only will I permit myself to say—it will be my earnest hope and endeavour so to assist the able men with whom I shall be associated in dealing with and regulating the questions which are now pending, or which may hereafter come up for decision, so as not only to advance the material prosperity of this great Indian community, but to secure and conserve the rights of all classes and sections of her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers). Mr. President, I observe with great satisfaction the full and ample recognition on your part of what after all is the strongest bond of union, and our chief security—our deep loyalty to the Queen-Empress. (Cheers.) You justly say that that loyalty is based on the affection which her Majesty is known to inspire in every part of her dominions, and is, we feel assured, so heartily reciprocated by herself. But, gentlemen, loyalty, if it is not merely a loyalty of the lips, imposes its duties on every individual of every class and station in the community, and it is, therefore, a great satisfaction to me that I have your assurance—not only speaking for yourselves, but, as I understand, expressing the general sentiment—that in the performance of my duties as a loyal servant of the Crown I shall have the support of a loyal people. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you have referred in most kind and feeling sentences to the services of my father. I confess that it is a subject of some pride to me that mine is the first name on the now lengthening roll of Indian Viceroys who may, perhaps, advance some hereditary claim to your regard. It is additionally gratifying to me that you have recognised this and endorsed it in a manner which, if it were necessary, would add an

other incentive to me to follow in my father's footsteps. I venture to hope, Mr. President, that no act of mine will do aught to depose the name I bear from the noble position which it holds in the memory of the people. (Loud cheers.) I have only, in conclusion, to thank you very sincerely for the good wishes which you have expressed personally for Lady Elgin and myself. If I venture to join in the hope that health may be vouchsafed to us, it is that we may have the more strength and energy to devote to the service of India, which is not only our duty, but also our desire. I thank you again for the very splendid reception which you have given me to-day, and I assure you that the interests of the city and people of Bombay will be very near our hearts. (Loud cheers.)

DEPARTURE FOR GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Viceregal party then left the *shamianah*, escorted by his Excellency the Governor's Body-guard and the Light Horse, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Brewin, and Rao Saheb Morar Rao riding in front of the escort. In the first carriage drawn by four horses, with out-riders, sat Lord and Lady Elgin, Colonel Harris, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, and Captain Pollen, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Lansdowne. In the second carriage, also drawn by four horses, with out-riders, were Lady Elizabeth Bruce, the Hon. Miss Bruce, Colonel Durand, Military Secretary, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin, Medical Officer, with Lord Elgin. In the third carriage were Lady Constance Bruce, Lady Christian Bruce, and Lieut. Adam, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Elgin. The fourth carriage contained Capt. Ponsonby, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Elgin, and Capt. Cox, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Harris. Cheers were raised as the first carriage started from the Bunder, which were taken up by the crowds assembled further on.

THE ROUTE TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The streets through which their Excellencies Lord and Lady Elgin drove on their way to Government House, Malabar Hill, presented a most picturesque and animated appearance. From the Apollo Bunder down to the Victoria Terminus the roads were lined by the garrison troops and Volunteers. Large crowds of men, women, and children had assembled in the streets, and at every point of vantage to catch a glimpse of the new Viceroy. Many of the buildings all along the route were adorned with flags and banners, and other indications of hearty welcome. At the Royal Yacht Club, the Presidency College and Watson's Hotel a splendid show of flags and banners of different nationalities were arranged in every conceivable manner that artistic taste could suggest. The Bombay Club, the Cathedral High Schools, and the Albert Buildings were also adorned with flags. The whole length of street was crowded by enthusiastic spectators. The windows and verandahs of public and private buildings from the Apollo Bunder to the Victoria Terminus were full of spectators, including a large number of the fair sex, who waved their handkerchiefs and cheered lustily. Their Excellencies bowed their acknowledgments to these hearty demonstrations of welcome. They were also lustily cheered when the carriage arrived in front of the Bombay Club, from the verandahs of which a very clear view of their Excellencies was obtainable. On arriving at the Floral Fountain, which was playing merrily, the carriage went down the Hornby Road, where the citizens had turned out in hundreds and flags were suspended from the trees skirting the road. A number of natives, who had turned out in anticipation of a *tamasha*, had perched themselves on the trees in their eager desire to see the new Governor-General. The military arrangements added greatly to the pomp and splendour of the occasion. At three o'clock, the troops in the garrison and the volunteers began to arrive, and by the time when the booming of the guns, announcing the landing of Lord Elgin was heard, they had all taken up their respective positions on the Road from Apollo Bunder to the Victoria Terminus. The troops were in summer clothing : review order. As soon as the carriage in which Lord and Lady Elgin were seated arrived on the right of each regiment, the Band played "God Save the Queen" and the order "Present Arms" was given by the Officers Commanding Companies. The regiments forming up and returned to quarters as soon as the carriages had passed the Victoria Terminus. The guard-of-honour from the Bunder to the Victoria Terminus were disposed as follows :—

From Yacht Club to Wellington Fountain :—Royal Artillery 14th Company Eastern Division, 20th Company Southern Division, and 21st Company Eastern Division, Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Pearse, Commanding ; Majors W. Tylden and T. H. J. Woodrow ; Captains S. C. U. Smith, G. Wright, A. T. Baker, and R. P. Benson ; Lieutenants A. J. Peile, G. Milne, F. D. Tulloch, H. D. Hammond, B. J. Buchanan, B. J. M. Locke, H. S. S. Clarke, T. O. Seagram ; 297 non-commissioned officers and gunners ;—total 312.

From Wellington Fountain to Bombay Club :—Loyal North Lancashire Regiment ; Lieutenant-Colonel Riley Commanding, 489 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

From Bombay Club to the Frere Fountain :—Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Major G. W. Roughton Commanding ; 120 officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners.

From Frere Fountain along Hornby Road:—G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Swan Commanding ; Majors R. L. Trevethick, W. H. Middleton, and H. I. P. Thomson ; Captains S. J. Sargent, W. H. Hussey, and W. C. Ross ; Lieutenants J. F. Pennock, C. A. Haines, J. P. Mackeson ; 209 non-commissioned officers and men ;—total 219.

Hornby Road : — Bombay Volunteer Rifles, the Hon. L. H. Bayley Commanding ; 363 of all ranks and position.

Hornby Road to Victoria Terminus :—Marine Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Forjett, Commanding ; Major A. B. Mein ; Captain C. H. C. Heyman ; Lieutenants A. B. D. Creagh, H. Brand, R. H. Raymond, and J. H. G. Casserly ; 200 non-commissioned officers and men ;—total 207.

Owing to the opening of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer encampment at Baroda, the men of that regiment were unable to take part in the lining of the streets.

As the carriages passed by the Kalbadevie Road, where begins the Native Town, their Excellencies were loudly cheered by the populace, who had turned out to witness the *tamasha*. The sight-seers had swarmed in the verandahs of houses and other coigns of vantage, and all the balconies and terraces had their full complement of sight-seers. The members of the Viceregal party must have been interested in seeing for the first time seated in some of the windows and balconies of houses at Kalbadevie Road and other quarters of the native town large numbers of Hindu ladies in their customary gaudy dresses, decked with nose-rings, earrings, wrist bangles, and foot ornaments. As the carriages passed along the Bhendy Bazar Road, the head-quarters of the Mahomedans, zenana ladies could be observed standing behind the screens covering their faces from the vulgar gaze of the people to obtain a glimpse at the English Rajah. For the most part decorations were absent in the native town, but there were displays of flags and bunting near the Hindu Temple and the Police Station at Pydhownee, and the warmth of welcome the new Governor-General of India received from all sections of her Majesty's subjects was unmistakable. The cheering, all along the Grant Road, into which the carriage turned, opposite the J. J. Hospital, was enthusiastic, and there was a good deal of waving of handkerchiefs from the balconies. Lord and Lady Elgin repeatedly bowing their acknowledgments. Crowds of spectators had also assembled at Chowpati, and at Gowalia Tank Road; and Parsee ladies, arrayed in the picturesque costume of their race, stood at the windows and waved their handkerchiefs as the carriage passed by.

The procession reached Government House shortly after 5-30, and was received by Lord and Lady Harris. A guard-of-honour of the Marine Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant Reymond, was drawn up with band and colours, and presented arms as their Excellencies arrived in the compound, the Band playing "God Save the Queen." Lord Harris then presented Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, to H. E. the Viceroy, who shook hands with him. [illegible]tain Moir of the Bombay Light Horse, and a [illegible]rer in the firm of Messrs. Lang and Moir, was [illegible] introduced to the Earl of Elgin by Lord Harris, [illegible] which the party entered Government House.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

[illegible]anks to Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, [illegible] the excellent police arrangements, everything [illegible]d off without accident or hitch. The hardest [illegible] fell to the lot of Mr. Brewin, Special Deputy Commissioner, and Superintendent Roberts, who were responsible for the arrangements at the Bunder. Superintendent Roberts had also a very trying task to perform in regulating the carriage traffic at the Bunder. He was ably assisted in that arduous duty by Inspectors Saunders and George. Superintendent Ingram and Sirdar Mir Abdoolally were also present at the Bunder. Mr. Brewin accompanied Lord Elgin's carriage as far as the Money School, where Mr. Crummey, Acting Deputy Commissioner, and Superintendent Cobb were stationed. Mr. Crummey and Superintendent Grennan followed the cortège from Money School down to Pydhownee. From the J. J. Hospital Superintendent Nolan rode in rear of the Viceroy's carriage as far as Gowalia Tank Road, from whence Superintendent MacDermott followed the carriage as far as Government House. Mr. Vincent and Mr. Brewin were in charge throughout the whole way to Government House. Everything passed off without the slightest hitch, and Messrs. Vincent, Crummey, Brewin, Superintendents Roberts, Ingram, and Sirdar Abdulally deserve credit for the way in which the arrangements were planned and carried out.

EVENING RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Upon the invitation of Lord and Lady Harris, a reception was held at Government House, on Saturday evening, at ten o'clock, to enable officers and ladies and gentlemen having the entree to have the honour of meeting the Earl and Countess of Elgin. The function was one of the most brilliant and imposing ever held at Government House, and was attended by almost all the invited guests, whose names are given below :—

EUROPEANS.

Abbott, Rev J E, and Miss
Abercrombie, Mr, Mrs, and Miss
Acworth, Mr and Mrs H A
Adams, Mr John
Alexander, Mr & Mrs H N
Aitken, Dr R
Allen, Mr F C
Allum, Mr E F, and Mrs
Alvares, Mr E.
Anderson, Mr F G H
Armstrong, Mr C H
Arnold, Mr Jenkins, and Mrs
Arnott, Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col, and Mrs, and Miss Turnbull
Aston, Mr H F, and Mrs
Atkins, Miss
Baird, Capt J P, and Miss
Baker, Mr F J, and Mrs
Ballantine, Mr Harry, and Mrs
Banks, Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col G H
Bapty, Mrs and the Misses
Bapty, Mr J R
Barboro, Capt E C, & Mrs
Barnett, Mr, Mrs, and Miss
Barrow, Mr H W, & Misses
Barry, Surg-Capt Collis
Bayley, Hon L H
Bayley, Mr Vernon B F
Bean, Commdr Morice
Beatty, Mr C A
Beaufort, Mr A F, and Mrs
Bell, Mr William M
Bell, Mr H C.
Benjamin, Mr Silas, and Mrs
Benn, Mr Percy, and Mrs
Bennett, Mr T J
Benson, Surg-Major P D
Beniston, Mr A, Mrs, and Miss
Bereads, Mr Geo A F
Berrows, Captain
Bevans, Mr J F, and Mrs
Birdwood, Hon H M, and Mrs
Bishop of Bombay
Birkett, Mr T W
Bland, Mr T A, and Mrs
Black, Commdr, and Mrs
Blomfield, Major C G, and Mrs
Boccorro, Dr, and Mrs
Boccorro, Mr John, and the Misses
Boggs, Mr C H S
Boileau, Mr C B
Bolton, Mr A C
Bowen, Mr J C G, and Mrs
Bowles, Mrs Alfred
Bowman, Rev and Mrs
Boyd, Surg-Major, and Mrs
Brand, Lieut
Branson, Mr J C E, and Mrs
Breul, Mr, Mrs, and Miss
Brewin, Mr F C, and Mrs
Britto, Dr Alex, and Miss
Britto, Mr J L
Brooks, Mr J C
Brooks, Mr Joshua, Mrs, & Miss
Broome, Capt R C
Brown, Mr James, and Mrs
Brown, Mr P Paterson
Brown, Mr R S
Buckland, Mr H W
Buckle, Lieut E H
Budgen, Brig-Genl, & Mrs
Burbridge, Mr D, and Mrs
Barder, Mr H C, and Mrs
Burke, Mr C T, and Mrs
Burroughs, Surg-Major E, and Mrs
Bryne, Mr C, and Mrs
Bryne, Mr P
Campbell, Col, and Miss
Campbell, Mr J M, CIE
Campbell, Lord Colin
Campbell, Mr H O, & Mrs
Campion, Mr Robert W
Candy, Hon Mr Justice, and Mrs and Miss Millais
Carey, Mr G S
Carmichael, Mr D
Carroll, Mr E B, and Mrs
Carroll, Mr M S
Casserley, Lieut
Carson, Mr C W A
Carter, Captain
Cashel, Lieut R
Cattoneo, Miss
Centeno, Dr Sebastian R Barbosa
Chalmers, Mr H
Chambers, Mr Charles, Mrs, and Miss
Chapman, Mr R Corrie, and Mrs
Childe, Surg-Capt L F
Chisholm, Mr K F
Chitty, Mr C W, and Mrs
Chitty, Lt E R
Churchward, Mr P A
Clark, Capt A C, and Miss
Close, Lieut F M
Collie, Surg-Capt, and Mrs
Conder, Mr Henry
Cooper, Mr C P
Cottaneo, Miss M
Cox, Mr A F, Mrs, and Miss
Crawford, Mr H
Creagh, Lt
Crewe, Capt E
Crimmin, Surg-Capt
Crommelin, Mr C, and Mrs
Cross, Commdr, and Mrs
Crummey, Mr J
Cuffe, Mr T W, and Mrs
Cunningham, Brig-Genl
Davey, Mr J H, Mrs, and Miss
Deane, Dr A H
DeCoetlogon, Rev C E, and Mrs
DeDurfort, Comte Helie
Doderet, Miss
Douglas, Mr C, and Mrs
Douglas, Mr James
Douglas, Mr J A, and Mrs
Drew, Mr W W
Drewet, Mr Tom, Mrs, and Miss
Duffin, Capt W H
Damayne, Mr F G, and the Misses
Dyson, Mr R C
DeMonte, Dr A
DaGama, Dr A, and Mrs
DeMonte, Rev D B
Ellison, Captain
Ellison, Mr F O
Elsworthy, Mr and Mrs
Emerat, Mr J, and Mrs
Empson, Lt-Col, Mrs, and the Misses
English, Lt R A
English, Mr M Robert
Falle, Capt P J, Mrs, and Miss
Farran, Hon Mr Justice F
Farran, Mr G H
Firebrace, Lieut-Col F
Fischer, Mr and Mrs S
FitzGibbon, Mr and Mrs
Flower, Mr Frank M, and Mrs
Forrest, Miss
Forbes-Sempill, Hon R A
Forbes, Mr Ch
Forjett, Lt-Col, and Mrs
Fosbery, Mr A C Windham
Fosse, Mr C F de la
Foulkes, Mr A
Fowle, Mr William
Freese, Mr C W, and Mrs
French, Col G A, Mrs, and Miss
Gallway, Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col M M
Gatacre, Brig-Genl W F
Geary, Mr Grattan
Gilbert, Mr and Mrs, and Miss Garden
Gildr, Rev Charles, Mrs, and the Misses
Gill, Mr H
Glazebrook, Mr N S, and Mrs
Gleadow, Mr E
Godfrey, Miss
Goldwyer-Lewis, Ven'ble Archdeacon, and Mrs
Gore-Browne, Mr S
Goschen, Mr A M S
Gostling, Mr D, Mrs, and Miss
Gott, Capt and Mrs
Gould, Mr A P, and Mrs
Graham, Mr F, and Mrs
Graham, Mr W D
Grant, Mr J A, and Mrs
Gray, Mr Cecil, and Mrs
Gray, Rev R M, and Miss
Gravfoot, Surg-Capt B B, and Mrs
Greaves, Mr and Mrs Herbert
Green, Lt
Greenwood, Mr E
Greenwood, Mr and Mrs, and Miss Swift
Greig, Rev Thomas H, and Mrs
Greig, Rev R M, and Miss
Greig, Lt P
Grey, Mrs and Miss
Griffiths, Mr John, Mrs and the Misses
Grimes, Mr A G L
Gubbay, Mr E S, and Mrs
Halki, Lieut L T B
Hall, Mr Selby
Halliday, Lieut C O
Hamilton, Mr W Robert, and Mrs
Hamlyn-Borer, Mr G
Hammond, Mr and Mrs
Hand, Mr John, and Mrs
Hardman, Miss
Harrison, Capt C F
Harrison, Mr E J
Harvey, Mr W L
Haslope, Rev L M
Hatch, Surg-Major W K, and Mrs
Hathornthwaite, Mr J T
Hector-Pitner, Capt and Mrs
Hemming, Capt E H, and Mrs
Haydon, Lt W P
Hewitt, Mr John, and Mrs
Hewitt Mr J and Mrs
Heyman, Capt C H, and Mrs
Hibbert, Col, and Mrs
Hildebrand, Major
Hilliard, Lt-Col W E, and Mrs
Hill, Mr C H
Hogg, Brig-Genl G C
Hojel, Surg-Capt J G
Horbury, Mr G F, and Mrs
Hughes, Surg-Col D E, and Miss
Hughes, Mr W C, and Mrs
Humphrey, Captain
Humfrey, Mr J
Hunter, Miss
Hussey, Capt W C H, and Miss
Hussey, Miss
Hutchinson, Mr F, and Mrs
Hutchinson, Mr S H C, and Mrs.
Jackson, Major
James, Mr Carket C
Jardine, Mr Justice
Jardine, Mr R
Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr, Mrs, and Miss
Jenkins, Mr Arnold, and Mrs
Johnston, Mr G R
Jones, Mr H Herbert
Joseph, Mr Ezekiel
Kane, Mr C E
Kadri Bey, Mr
Kowora, Capt Y
Keily, Mr E W
Ker, Mr Deighton B
Kidd, Mr Charles J, and Mrs
King, Major Alfred, Mrs, and the Misses
Knaggs, Surg-Capt, and Mrs
Lang, Hon Mr Basil, and Mrs and Miss Pritchard
Leao, Mr D F, and Mrs
Leask, Mr James, and Mrs
Leathem, Major C
Leslie, Mr Arthur, and Mrs
Leveson, Mr G B
Lewis, Rev George H
Liddell, Capt W A
Lisboa, Dr J C, and Mrs
Little, Mr F A, and Mrs
Little, Hon Mr T D
Lloyd-Jones, Surg-Capt J
Loch, Lt G
Long, Miss
Luard, Mr E S, and Mrs, and Miss Pitcairne
Lye, Rev S Leigh
Macaulay, Mr W M
Macbeth, Mr J B, and Msr
MacDonald, Dr D
MacDonald, Mr, Mrs, and Miss
MacDonnell, Hon Mr and Mrs W R
Mackichan, Rev Dr and Mrs
McKenzie, Miss A L
McLaughlin, Capt
Macrae, Mr F C
Meconachie, Surg-Lieut-Col, Mrs, and Miss
Mair, Mr Alex
Manser, Surg-Major
Mardall, Capt C E
Marshall, Mr John, and Mrs
Martin, Lt-Col Gerald
Martin, Dr Simon
Mayhew, Mr W G, Mrs, and Miss
McCausland, Mr E
McCausland, Mr G H
Macleod, Mr N C
Mein, Major A B and Mrs
Mercer, Capt H F and Mrs
Merrett, Mr W and Mrs
Messent, Mr P G
Meyer, Surg-Capt
Michael, Mr Charles John, and Mrs
Michael, Mr L W
Mill, Vet-Capt, and Mrs
Middleton, Major W
Millard, Mr W S
Milnes, Lieut G, and Mrs
Melsheimer, Mr and Mrs
Moir, Mr Alex
Monie, Mr Hugh
Moore, Mr Thomas H
Moorhouse, Miss
Moriarty, Lieut S
Morris, Mr J, Mrs, and Miss
Moses, Mr S M, and Mrs
Moxon, Miss
Muller, Mr Oswald V
Murray, Mr Andrew
Murray, Mr W
Nairne, H E Lieut-Genl C E, and Mrs
Newson, Vet-Lieut A C
Neyer Surg-Capt
Nicholets, Major
Nicholson, Capt R W, and Mrs
Nicholson, Mr E Ferrers, Mrs, and Miss
Nikembe, Rev M B, & Mrs
Nixon, Mr C E
Nixon, Mr R B
Nugent, Hon Mr J, Mrs and Miss
O'Brien, Hon Turlough
O'Callaghan, Mr I, & Mrs
O'Connell, Mr and Mrs, and Mrs St Leger Warden
Oliver, Mr R Arthur K, and Mrs
Oliver, Mr N R, and Mrs
Oliveira, Dr B A, and Mrs
Owen, Mr R B
Oxenham, Hon Mr R G, and Mrs
Parker, Surg-Major J
Parker, Miss
Parsons, Hon Mr Justice, and Miss
Paton, Mr Nigel F
Pearse, Col, Mrs and Miss
Pearson, Mr W
Penny, Mr Louis, and Mrs
Pornet, Mr Ch, and Mrs
Peterson, Mr, Mrs, & Miss, and Miss Mackenzie
Pires, Mr G
Phipson, Mr H M
Phipps, Mr William
Phythian, Mr, Mrs, & Miss
Place, Mr Francis
Playfair, Mr R W
Plinston, Mr G C, and Mrs
Poole, Mr C, and Mrs
Porter, Major G M
Potson, Captain
Prior, Mr D R, and Mrs
Pritchard, Capt C H
Proctor, Mr H E E
Pramler, Mr Ch B
Quicke, Surg-Capt D H
Rebsch, Mr S
Radoconachi, Mr A
Rakes, Mr E B, and Miss
Raja, & Rani of Akalkote
Raymond, Lt
Reddy, Miss L F
Reddie, Mr F A
Reid, Mr and Mrs G B
Reid, Mr F L
Reilly, Major B L
Renault, Mr P
Richards, Mr F S, and Mrs
Rimington, Mr F C, & Mrs
Rivett-Carnac, Mr L
Robertson, Mr L J
Robertson, Mr T J
Robertson, Mr L
Ross, Capt W C
Roughton, Mr G W and Mrs
Rowe, Mr G C
Russell, Mr Louis P, and Mrs
Ryley, Lt-Col, Mrs, and Miss
Sanders-Slater, Mr J, Mrs, and Miss
Sargent, Hon Sir Charles
Sassoon, Mr S D, and Mrs
Scannel, Mr H, and Mrs
Schofield, Mr G E
Scott, Mr Basil
Scott, Major B, and Mrs
Scott, Col W
Seldy, Major H O
Sellar, Rev J A, and Mrs
Sharp, Mr H H
Shellim, Mr S E, and Mrs
Shepherd, Mr J A, Mrs, and Miss, and Mrs Bowles
Sherman, Mr F H, Mrs, and Miss
Shields, Mr J M
Simeon, Mr A, and Mrs
Sinclair, Mr and Mrs
Slater, Mr E M, and Mrs
Slater, Mr D McLauchlan, Mrs, and Mi[illegible]
Smith, Mr J[illegible]
Solomon, [illegible] and Mrs
Spence[illegible]
Stabl[illegible]
St[illegible]
Steer, Mr G H F
Stien, Rev J B
Steuart, Mr H M
Stevens, Mr Charles F
Stevens, Mr F W, Mrs, and Miss
Stewart, Mr Douglas
Stiven, Mr J, and Mrs
Swan, Mr Hugh, Mrs, and Miss
Symes, Mr W C
Smetham, Mr Edwin B
Smyth, Mr R M W
Sutherland, Miss
Swann, Capt J C, and Mrs
Sweet, Mr G W
Swift, Miss
Symington, Mr J H
Symons, Mr Heugh, & Mrs
Thomson, Major
Thompson, Mr H I P, Mrs, and Miss
Thurburn, Mr H B
Tintner, Mr J
Tod, Mr Alex
Tomlison, Mr S and Mrs
Towle, Miss A M
Townsend, Mr G H
Trevethick, Mr R, and Mrs
Trevor, Hon A C, and Miss, and Mrs J L Jenkins
Tritton, Capt C and Mrs
Turner, Mr Fred C, & Mrs
Turner, Mr Allan, Mrs, and Miss
Turner, Mr M, and Mrs
Tyldon, Major W, and Mrs
Underwood, Mr E F
Vidal, Mr G P
Vincent, Mr R H, and Mrs
Vincent, Miss
Vogal, Mr G P
Wade-Brown, Surg-Capt F J, and Mrs
Walke, Miss A
Waller, Lieutenant
Walpole, Lieut A
Wallace, Lt A
Ward, Mr H B, and Mrs
Watling, Lieut F W
Webb, Mr W
Webb, Surgeon-General, & Mrs
Weighell, Mr H T, and Mrs
Wells, Miss
West, Lt A A
Westall, Mr J
Westlake, Mr Mrs, and, Miss
Willoughby, Mr and Mrs
Whitworth, Mr G C, and Mrs
Whiteley, Mr J J, and Mrs
Wilkin, Mr Edward, and Mrs
Wilkinson, Lt H R H
Williams, Mr H W
Willis, Mr R A
Wilson, Miss
Wilson, Mr P R
Wilson, Mr W G
Woodward, Lt F
Wright, Mr H Courtney
Wylde Brown, Captain
Wyatt, Mr Sydney L, and Mrs
Yeid, Surg-Major H P, and Mrs
Young, Mr A G B
Young, Mr W E

NATIVES.

Aga Sultan Mohomed Shah, His Highness
Aga Akbar Shah
Aga Jungee Shah
Thakore and Rani Saheb of Gondal
Raja Saheb of Akolkote
Cowasji Hormusji, Dr
Badroodeen Tyabjee, Mr
ChimanlalHarilal Setalvad, Mr
Cowasjee D Rustomjee, Vice-Consul for Persia.
Dadabhoy Naorojee, Mr
Fazulbhoy Visram, The Hon'ble Mr
Gohel Shri Mansinjee, Thakore Saheb of Palitana
Hajee Mirza Hussein Khan, Mr
JaverilalUmiashanker Yajnik, The Hon'ble Mr
Mirza Abbas A Baig, C S, Mr
M Kadri Bey, Turkish Consul General.
M G Ranade, Mr
Nowrosjee N Wadia, Mr
Pestonjee Jehangir, CIE, Mr
Pherozeshah M Mehta, The Hon
Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, The Hon'ble Mr
Sirdar Khanderao V Raste
Muncherjee Eduljee Morris
Ardeshir D Munshi
Ebrahim Rahimtula
Shamrao M Rele
Kavasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Mr and Mrs
Shripad Khanderao, B A, LL B
Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, Mr, Mrs and Misses
Dayabhoy Tapidass
Mahomedboy Kurrimbhoy
Dhunjeebhoy H Wadia, Mr, Mrs and Misses
Currimbhoy Ebrahim
Mahomedbhoy Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy
Atmaram Pandurang Waslekar, Mr
D A Tarkhad, Mr and Miss
Nanu N Kothare, Mr and Mrs
Rahimtulla Peerbhoy
Deodut Danu Moonim
Barucha, Mr and Mrs S D
Dhunjibhoy M Jeejeebhoy
Naronjee Dwarkadas
Shivlal Motilal
Ratansha Dinshaw Dalal, L M and S
Pranjiwandas Culliandass
Chandoolal Dayabhoy Kankodivalla
Ratiram Doorgaram Dave
Dayabhoy Jadowram
Peroshaw Merwanji Jeejeebhoy
Tulsidass Lalloobhoy Mody, Mr and Mrs
Mulji Bhawanidass Barbaya, Mr and Mrs
Cumrudin Ameerudin
Withalrao Krishnajee Wundekar
Seerwai, Dr, Mrs and Miss F B
Dossabhoy B Jeejeebhoy
Khaikobad D Ghandy, J P, and Mrs
Manockjee D Kama, L M and S
Miss D F Kama
Miss Seerinbai D F Cama
Miss Manekbai, F B Cama
Jagmohandas Vandrawandas
Burjorjee Manokjee Talukdar, Mr and Mrs
Cawasjee C Bhandoopwalla, Mr and Mrs
M H Hakim
Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash
Bomonji Byramji Patell
Colah, Dr M B and Mrs
Patell, Mr J M
Jehangir Edulji Daver
M Mahomedalli Khan
Hirjibhoy Cursetji Bhandoopwalla, Mr, Mrs and Misses
Bomonji Byramji Darabshett, Mr and Mrs
Motilal Jamnadass Shroff
Nagindass Jamnadass Shroff
Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy
Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaz
Tansukram Munsukram Tripathi
Munsukram Suryaram Tripathi
Rahimtulla Khairaz
Goverdundass Gcculdass Tejpal
Nowroji B Dorabseth
Jivanjee J Mody
Beramjee N Dorabseth, Mr and Mrs
Cursetji N Wadia, Mr and Mrs
Hajibhoy Laljee
Babu, Ramchandra
Mansukhlal, M Munshi
Hormasji M Chichgar, Mr, Mrs and Misses
Burjorji Naoroji Apyakhtiar
Nusserwanji F Surveyor
Setna, Mr R D
Heeramaneck, Mr K M & Mrs
Cowasji Hormusji, Mr, Mrs and Misses
Ibrahim Ahmedi
Dossabhai R Bardi, L M & S, mother and 2 sisters.
Kazi Mohamed I
Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Mr and Mrs
Sathe, Mr G M
Rustom K R Cama.
Pooranmul Goolji Lenghanee
Chimanlal Gordhandass Gunderia
Ismail Janmahomed
Parbhoodas Kishandass Modi
Jagonnath Sundorao Sanzgiri
Cowasji Eduljee Dadachanji
Runchordass Vundrawundass Purshotamdass
Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dr, G G M C, Miss Gulbai Pestonjee, Mis Ratanbai Pestonjee, and Miss Shirinbai Pestonjee
Lakumday, Mr N M
Ratanshaw Dadabhoy
Muncherjee C Murzban
Mandlik Mr N V
Sitaram Dhakjee Waslekar
Gordhandas Khatao
Roopsing Mathooradass Lowji
Dwarkadass Dhurumsey
Moolraj Khatao Mackonji
Chitguji, Mr R S
Framji Cowasji Dady Limji
Dossabhoy Cawasji Patel
Bomanji A Dalal
Harichandra Yadowji, Rai Bahadur
Pestonji Muncherji Nicholson
Shivaji Dharmaji
Modi, Mr J E, and Mrs
Ardeshir Dossabhoy Cooper
Ebrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy
MohemedbhoyRowjee
Bhaskerrao B Pitale, Mrs A V Pitale, Mrs Balaram
P Vagle and Misses Sonabai D Pitale, A G Gidle
Raja, Raja Vurma
Ravi, Rama
Dhakmarala, Mr N D, Mrs, and Miss
Surveyor, Mrs
Shri Krishna, G Velinker
Nansey Khairaj Mr
Hormusji K Taveria, Dr, Mrs and Miss
Patel, Mrs
Hurkisondass Narotamdass
Merchant, Mr J C
Anandrao Bhaskerji Soonderji
Sorabji Nowroji Cooper, and Misses
Javerilal U Yajnik, the Hon Mr
Mahadevrao Bhaskerji Mr
Framji R Vicaji Mr
Narandass Purshotamdass
Dastoor, Mr P H and Mrs
Sethna, Mrs
Adamjee Peerbhai Mr
Jeejibhai, F D Petit Mr
Chunilal Panalal Mr
Framji Dinshaw Petit, Mr and Mrs
Dady N Dady, Mr
M N Wadia, Mr and Mrs
K N Bahadoorjee, Dr
Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, Mr
G B Nane, Rao Saheb Mr
Vijbukandas Atmaram Mr
Tribhovandass Mangaldass Nathoobhoy, Mr, Mrs and Misses
Dhunjishaw Hormusji Karaka Mr
Cursondass Vullubhdass
Purshotamdass M Nathoobhoy, Mr, Mrs and Miss
P N Wadia, Mr, Mrs and Misses
Subedar Sikanderkhan
Subedar Anmantrao Chobar
Subedar Bundaji Robenji
Subedar Sukaram Parab
Subedar Krishnarao Erunker
Jamedar Uttan Sing
Jamedar Puncham Tewari
Jamedar Dhurmaji
Jamedar Krishna Gaekwar
Jamedar Mahadevrao Dhalvi
Dr E F Sethna
Raoji V J Sunkersett
Gulam Hoossein Allana
Hormusjee D, Mr and two Misses
V S Desai, Rao Saheb
Manockshaw J Talyarkhan, Mr and Mrs
Coyaji, Mrs
Vajeshankar Gowrishanker
Shah Agurchund Manumull.
Mr Balkrishna V Wasudev
R S Taki
Lukmidass Khimji
K R Kama, Mr and Misses
Furdoonjee M Banajee, Mr and Miss
Eknath Khote, Mr and Mrs
Sundernath D Khote, Mr and Mrs
P S Zalla
Byramjee N Seervai, Naib Dewan
Babajee Casinathjee
H C Coorlawalla, Mr and Miss
Mr C Nowrojee
Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter
Rustomjee Maneckji, Khan Saheb
Byramji Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur
Abdoola M Dharamsey, Mr
Moulvi Abdool Kadar Baceza
Cursondass Chubildass
Vamanrao D Pitale
Jijibhai P Nicholson, Mr and Mrs
R N Khory
Bai Jerbai F B Cama
Bai Pirozbai F P Cama
Kallabhai Lullubhai, Mr, Mrs and Misses
Ardesir Dadabhoy Mody, Dr and Mrs
V S Trilokekar
Dhondu M Sanzgiri, Mr and Mrs
Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy
Chunilal Sarabhai
Akalkote, The Raja Saheb of
Subedar Major Shaik Adam
Subedar Jannack Gannack
Subedar Syed Ahmed
Subedar Senack Harinack
Subedar Saik Cassimji
Jemadar Shaik Mahomed Hoosein
Jemadar Saik Abdoola
Jemadar Ramehter Gunmehter
Jemadar Mahomed Buksh
Sirdar Khanderao V Raste
Rama Shri Buldeojee, Prince of Dharampur
Kirtiker, Surgn-Major K R
Risaldar Shaik Abdool Currim
Risaldar Hunurat Singh
Dustoor, Hosung Jamasp Shams-ul-Ulma Sirdar
Shanker Rao, Chief of Bhore
Luchmonsingh, Rao Bahadur
Moroji Cassinath
Peshotun Byramji Sanjana Shams-ul-Ulma
Dorab Dustoor P Sanjana
Pakvasa, Mr M
Ganpatrao Chintoba Tatia
Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Maganlal K Pandit, Mr
Bisoi, Dr F M and Mrs
J Cowasjee Jehanghir, Mr and Mrs
Bomanjee Sorabjee Wadia
Laljee Baimjee
B Nowrojee Horse Dealer, Dr
Markhand Nandshanker
Krishnalal Mohanlal
Jehangir K R Cama
Shantaram V Kantak, Mr and Mrs
Dady Hormusjee Dady
Hajibhoy Visram
Bhagwandass Narotamdass
Krishnarao Antoba
Bapooji Edulji Chinoy
W G Dandeker
Nana Morobs, Rao Bahadur
Merwanji M Saklatwalla
Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Lallji
Balkrishna Sayana, Mr
Shamrao Pandoorang, Mr
Anandrao N Vasoodeo
Jaya Karadi Lingu
Kawasji Hormusji, Dr
Haribhai Vajeshanker
Rustom D N Wadia
Ardesir K Turner, Dr
Samatsingjee Kumar Shri, of Palitana
Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy, Mr
Sadanand Trimbukjee Kale
Chintaman S Mehendi
D K Ghandi
H H Sirdar Abdool Aziz bin Syed
Sirdar Venayekrao Dhondiraj
Sirdar Bewalkur, alias Baba Saheb Bewalkur, Parashram
Sirdar Krishna Bewalku alias Rao Saheb Bewalkur
Mahomedbhoy A Peerbhoy
Kumar Shri Ramsinghjee, of Rajpipla State
Vithalrao K Vindarkar
G V Bansji
Gopalsinga, Mr N T
M Narayan Rao
Fazulbhoy Hebtoola
A N Sambare, Dr
Kaikhosro Rustomji B, Dr
L Nowrojee B, Dr
Abdoolabboy Lalji
Mohanlal Javerilal Yajnik
Muncherjee J Mistri, Dr
Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale, Rao Saheb
Kavasji D H Dubash
Darashah D Reporter
Dharamsey Morarjee Gocuidas
Veerchand Dipchand
Fazulbhoy C Ganji
Dajee Abajee Khara
Shivram V Bhandarkar, Mr and Mrs
Jafferbhoy L Chintoo
Mohomedkhan Dehlver, Khan Bahadoor
Madhowdass G Pasta
Dinshaw M Punthakoy
Ruttonsey Moolji Mr
Jehangir D Framjee
The Thakore Saheb of Gondal, and Rani Saheb
Mirza Hoosein Khan
Kadri Beg, Mr
Aga Akbar Shah
Aga Jungi Shah
Budroodin Tyabji, Mr
Mirza, Abbas Alli Baig
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir
H H Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah
Bezonji Merwanji, Dewan of Gondal
Khandero Moroji, Mr
Ali N Tyabji, Mr
Bhalchundra K Bhatewadeker Dr
Vishnu K Bha twadeker Mr
Jengor A Narasim, Rao Bahadoor
Yeshwant Vassudeo Athale, Mr
Gopaldas Viharidass Desai, Mr
Deshmookh, Dr M G
Vassadev Sadashiv, Bapatt, Mr
Ranade, the Hon Mr Justice
Raoji RaoSawant, Rasaldar-Major
Bomonji, Jamaspjee Dustoor
Fakirji Jeevanji, Khan Saheb
Badroodin A Kur
Sorabji Maneckji Damanwalla
Tulaji Fatehsing Raje Bhonsle, of Akalkote
B H J Rustomji
Fazalbhoy Visram, the Hon
Wadia, the Hon Mr N N
Mehta, the Hon Mr P M
Gordhandas Khattau Mr
MoolrajKhatauMakanjiMr.

The number of carriages was 760 which were all marshalled without hitch or accident by the police, under Superintendent McDermott. The number of guests was little short of a thousand.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Sunday was quietly spent by the guests at Government House, and in the evening they drove in open carriages to service at St.Thomas' Cathedral. The party consisted of Lord and Lady Elgin, Lord and Lady Harris, the three Ladies Bruce, the Hon. Miss Bruce, and Captain Ponsonby, one of the Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy-designate. There was a full congregation at the Cathedral, where the Government House party occupied the seats usually reserved for the Governor and his Staff. The Rev. George H Lewis read the prayers, and the anthem was Stainer's beautiful composition "Ye shall dwell in the land," which was rendered with care and precision by the choir. The Rev. S. Leigh Lye was the preacher, and selected for his text the words of Christ to his disciples: "A new commandment I give unto you, that he love one another as I have loved you." The offertory was in aid of local missions to the Jews, an object which the preacher strongly commended to the liberality of his hearers. A crowd of considerable dimensions assembled to witness the departure of the Government House party from the Cathedral.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association having decided to present addresses of welcome to Lord Elgin, arrangements have been made to receive deputations from both bodies for this purpose at Government House, Malabar Point, at noon to-day.

The Viceregal party, attended by Captain S. H. Pollen, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. Lord Lansdowne, will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway for Calcutta, this afternoon. at 5-30 p. m., (Madras time), and not by the night-mail as previously announced. In honour of the departure a salute of thirty-one guns will be fired from the saluting battery to-morrow morning at sunrise.

The attendance of heads of departments at the station is dispensed with, but the following officers will be in attendance at the Victoria Terminus :—The Chief Secretary to Government, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, with the District Staff, the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, the Sheriff of Bombay, and the Collector of Bombay. Full-dress uniform will [illegible]orn.

A[illegible] stations in the Bombay Presidency at which [illegible] for one hour or upwards are made for rest [illegible]shment, his Excellency will be met by one [illegible]nd (if a military station) one military offi[illegible]. At such stations, where possible, a guard-of-honour will be furnished by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

Upon Lord Elgin's arrival at the Howrah Terminus of the East Indian Railway, his Lordship will be received by the Secretaries to the Government of India and by the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy. The following Officers will also be in attendance upon the railway platform :—The Commissioner of Burdwan, one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District, with the District Staff, the Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta, the Sheriff of Calcutta, and the Magistrate of Howrah. A guard-of-honour of Native Infantry will be drawn up at the Howrah Terminus. Lord Elgin and the Secretaries will proceed to Government House in the Viceroy's carriages, escorted by the Body Guard. The line of route will be lined throughout by troops. A royal salute will be fired from Fort William as the cortege appears upon the Hooghly Bridge. Guards-of-honour of British Infantry and the Presidency Volunteers will be drawn up opposite the grand entrance of Government House. Lord Elgin will be received as he alights from the carriage at the foot of the grand staircase by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, attended by his personal staff. His Excellency the Viceroy, attended by his personal staff and the members of the Governor-General's Council, will receive Lord Elgin at the top of the grand staircase and conduct his Lordship to the throne room ; the troops will then be withdrawn.

TEMPESTUOUS WEATHER AT HOME.

DEATH ROLL OF THE STORM.

There were 21 deg. of frost in Hyde Park on the night of Jan. 4 and by nine o'clock next morning the glass had risen only 1 deg. Everywhere round and about the metropolis the cold has been experienced with greater or lesser severity, and at ten o'clock in the Strand the register was 15 deg., or 17 deg. of frost. There were large quantities of floating ice upon the Thames. In the Park, all the waters were frozen over, but the surface for the most part consists of congealed snow, which is always dangerous. Hence there is no skating at present, notwithstanding the exceptionally hard frost. The Royal Humane Society have for some days been getting ready the ice boats and other life-saving apparatus, so as to be prepared in a case of accident. Large gangs of men are being employed everywhere in clearing away the snow, many tons of which are being thrown into the Thames.

The weather at Brighton was piercingly cold. Snow has been falling since early morning, (Jan. 5), and seems likely to continue. The strong north-east wind which prevails has carried snow into drifts several feet deep in some places. The thermometer on the morning of 5th January registered five degrees of frost.

A Dover telegram says the night of January, 4 was the coldest on record at Dover, no fewer than 22 degs. of frost being registered during the night. Even next morning, with the sun shining brightly the thermometer stood only at 17 deg. The steamboat services to Ostem and Calais were resumed next morning.

THE WORST THIS CENTURY.

The present severe weather in the Isle of Wight is believed to exceed all previous records within the present century. The River Yar is frozen from its source to within a few yards of the sea, and the upper part of the River Medina is covered with ice, and several trading vessels are ice-bound amidstream. On the afternoon of 4th January there was a slight fall of snow, but the gardens look as if blighted by the blizzard.

THE WEATHER IN IRELAND.

The weather is intensely cold in the north-western districts of Ireland, and in some parts snow has fallen. A farmer named Long perished from exposure while on his way home, near Caindonaghinnishown, county Donegal.

THE FOUNDERING OF TWO VESSELS.

Great excitement prevailed at Lowestoit on Wednesday night Jan. 3 in consequence of two vessels being in distress outside the Middle Holm Bay. The Stock Exchange lifeboat was at once manned, and was towed out of the harbour. On crossing the sand two vessels were sighted burning distress signals, and scudding away towards Southwold. The Southwold lifeboat was also got out, but neither crew could overtake the vessels, which it is feared foundered. In several parts of Essex relief works, instituted by local authorities in consequence of the distress among the poor, have been stopped by the severe weather.

A telegram from Clacton-on-Sea states that the lifeboad *Albert Edward* has rescued, under very trying and gallant circumstances, the crew of seven men from the wrecked Danish vessel *St. Alexine*. The shipwrecked men were nearly frozen to death, and the lifebot and her crew were covered with ice.

A fatality occurred in Sheerness Harbour on the 4th inst. the captain of a barge bound for Chatham being washed overboard. The accident was witnessed by the Royal Marines on the watch on board Her Majesty's ship *Jaseur*, but the attempt to rescue the man failed. The Continental mail packet reported a very boisterous passage across the North Sea. Snow fell incessantly throughout South Essex and in many places vehicular traffic was suspended. In some of the country districts the roads are rendered impassable by snowdrifts of great depth. Skating is in full swing.

DISTRESS IN DEVONSHIRE.

Very severe weather prevailed in South Devon, when the mail left, and our night upwards of 20 degs. of frost were registered. The river Dart and the tidal streams are completely covered by ice, and skating is general. Owing to the bitter cold outdoor occupation is at a standstill, and much distress among the poor is feared in consequence of the lowness of the coal supply, which in many places is very scanty. At eleven o'clock snow was falling heavily, and the thermometer stands at 19 deg. Fahr.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The redistribution of civil police in Burma is now under consideration. It is probable that large reductions will be made in the quieter and more thinly populated districts of Upper Burma, especially in the Southern and Eastern Divisions, and increases in the Deltaic districts, especially in the Irrawady Division, in which crime has been frequent, and where the increase of the police has not kept pace with the rapid growth of population. Akyab and Rangoon also get increases. It is thought that the net result of the redistribution will be a considerable decrease in the present strength of the civil police in the province. The military police who replace the troops in the Northern Chin Hills, will be supplied by the abolition of the Mandalay battalion and reductions in several other battalions.

Another development of the differences between a section of the shareholders and the directors of the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Bank, was manifested on Wednesday, when Mr. F. E. G. Matthews, a director of the late bank, instituted criminal proceedings for libel against Mr. Macauliffe, in the court of the Cantonment Magistrate at Allahabad. Mr. Macauliffe is the shareholder who was principally instrumental in getting up the petition to the Deputy Commissioner asking for an inquiry into the circumstances of the bank's failure ; and the complainant brings forward a number of instances in which he is alleged to have libelled the management of the bank. In this connection, we may take the opportunity of rectifying a mistake into which we fell when commenting upon the contents of the petition in our issue of the 13th September. It was there said, in course of a summary of the allegations made by the shareholders, that "in face of" a very unfavourable report from the auditor the management thought fit to issue an extra lakh of capital. This was not the case, the fact being that the new capital was subscribed before the audit was set on foot. In making this mistake we were unjust also to the petitioners, who do not say this, though the sequence in which they put their charges might lead it to be supposed at first sight that they did.

The agreement for working the Bezwada Extension Railway by H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway having expired from the 1st instant, the Government of India, has, at the instance of the Director-General of Railways, accorded sanction to the proposal that the audit of accounts of this section, which was hitherto performed by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad be transferred to the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway.

The *Madras Mail* is informed that M. R. Ry. Vijaya Ragunatha Tirumalai, Dorai Rajah, Zemindar of Kallakottai, Tanjore District, has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy :—"Proprietary Estates Village Service Bill rushed through Madras Legislative Council passed into law 5th instant. It is oppressive needless measure injuring Zemindar's interests. Motion of 2 members for Commission inquiry vetoed. Madras Landholders' Association Memorial follows. Pray defer assent until."

From the Report of the Consular Agent at Pondicherry we learn that last month 103 emigrants returned from Guadeloupe. They were first shipped to Marseilles and re-shipped by a Messageries Maritime steamer to Pondicherry. One man died on the way and two were left behind in hospital somewhere—a very vague location. Ten of the returned emigrants had cheques on Pondicherry aggregating 4,240 francs, but no less than sixty were quite helpless and had to be assisted by the French Government.

The fortunes of a large band of dacoits who, after having for many months past terrorised the districts of Etah and Badaun, have at last been broken up and captured, furnish a prominent and interesting chapter in the criminal records of the past year. Their leader, Bijay, was the son of a Rajput father by a dancing girl, and lived with five brothers of the same parentage in a small hamlet near the jungles at the north of Etah. Disputes of a private nature with the local police, culminating with an unsuccessful prosecution for bad livelihood converted him to the advantage of a life of independent outlawry, Kindred spirits of the same convictions were not wanting to his call, and early in the rainy season the new undertaking was formally inaugurated by a series of successful dacoities. The pursuit of the police was hampered by the difficulties of the ground and season, and still more by the apathy and cowardice, or positive hostility, of the zemindars of the neighbourhood, who either refused information altogether, or only gave it when it was too stale to be of service. Eventually an encounter took place at Banian Khera in the Etah district, in which after a hot engagement, the dacoits remained masters of the field. But it was a Pyrrhic victory and taught Bijay that it was time to change the scene of his operations. Diverting the attention of the police by a clever ruse to one ferry over the Ganges, he passed the river with a small band of followers by another, and immediately was joined by a party of new confederates in the Badaun district. The police, under the command of Mr. Denne, D. S. P. of Badaun, were on his tracks, which were easily identified by the large hoofs of the mare on which he rode, and he was compelled to shift his quarters continually, marching by night, and lying hid by day in the jungles. But during the ten days of flight he found time to add more than one exciting episode to his record. His first exploit was an attempted rescue of a frail beauty, who, during the enforced absence of one of his friends with whom she had lived, had transferred her affections to the zemindar of a village called Landheri. Arriving at midnight, he found that she and her protector had fled, but the man who had given them warning was recognised, and shot dead in cold blood by one of the gang, a Brahmin. On the next day they stole a valuable branded mare from a drove collected for the inspection of an officer of the Army Veterinary Department. On the night following they again attacked a village in the hope of securing more horses, and shot two men in the attempt, but were unsuccessful as far as their immediate purpose went.

A resolution has just been issued by the Military Department showing the programme of work that has to be done by the Committee now sitting at Calcutta for the purpose of considering and revising the draft Cantonment Code. This Committee, as already notified, is presided over by General Sanford, with the Hon'ble Messrs. C. C. Stevens, W. Lee-Warner, and H. F. Clogstoun, and Major A. W. D. Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate, as members. The Committee are to have the assistance of any experts whom they may desire to summon the draft Cantonment Code, together with the opinions which have been expressed thereon, is to be laid before the Committee, and they shall prepare such a Code (to consist of rules under section 26 and enactments extended under section 25 of the Cantomments Act, 1889, either separately or in one compilation) as they think suitable to the circumstances of Indian cantonments. The Committee have been vested with full liberty of action with regard to the draft Code, but certain general instructions have been laid down for their guidance. In the first place they are to consider whether the enactments extended to all cantonments or to particular cantonments, or to parts of cantonments under section 25 of the Cantonments Act 1889, should or should not be kept entirely separate from the rules the making of which is provided for by section 26. When they have arrived at a decision on this point, they will, in accordance with that decision, proceed with the revision of the draft Code. The Committee have then to consider whether the rules should or should not follow the various headings specified in section 26 of the Act, instead of being arranged, as in the present draft, to some extent irrespective of those headings. They have also to deal with the question whether the Code should or should not be so re-arranged that the portions of it which are required for the greater cantonments, should be separated from the few and simple rules which alone are suitable for the smaller stations. Also whether it might not be provided that particular chapters of the rules of Code dealing with certain headings specified in section 26 of the Act, which it may not be considered necessary or advisable to apply even to large cantonments generally, should only be declared capable of extension to those cantonments in which they are required. Lastly, an endeavour is to be made to shorten and simplify the Code as much as possible, care being taken to observe the principle that while good order and discipline are to be secured, undue interference with the people in the ordinary concerns of life shall be avoided.

The total number of days on which the House of Commons sat in the year 1893 was 206 (says the *Times*), as compared with 96 in 1892, 141 in 1891, 125 in 1890, 122 in 1889, 160 in 1888—when the autumn sittings lasted until Christmas Eve—and 160 in 1887. The average for the ten years ending 1892, was 130 ; for the 20 years ending 1892, 129 ; and for the half-century ending 1892, 124. For the 50 years ending 1877 the avarage was 122. The year 1893 overtops the record in this connection by 30 sittings, the highest previous aggregate being in 1838, when the House sat on 176 days. The nearest subsequent approaches to this record have been the 170 sittings of 1848 and the 162 sittings of 1882, when the Lower Chamber met on Feb. 7, adjourned on August 18, re-assembled on Oct. 24, and prorogued on Dec. 2. In the matter of divisions the year 1893 is 81 short of the record of 1887, when the House sat on 160 days, and 12 short of the total reached in 1891, when the House sat on 141 days, the respective figures being 1887, 485 ; 1891, 416 ; and 1893, 404.

An instructive Parliamentary paper, containing correspondence between the Viceroy of India and the Secretary of State relating to Indian Council Drafts has been published, and will be found in another column.

OPENING OF THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

A *Times* correspondent, writing from Manchester on Jan 1, says :—New Year's Day here is commonly a pretty close holiday, but to-day it was also to be celebrated as Ship Canal Day. The first opening of through traffic from the sea to Manchester was a novelty to be witnessed by every one who could approach the docks or banks. The weather has favoured the occasion, neither wet nor fog interfering. The sun has even lighted up the local sky with the success that so often on public holidays refutes a theory of the factory interests that Manchester smoke is due to household fires.

Never before, perhaps, was there a more general crowding of the population of all parts of the Manchester district to a single centre of attraction. From the north, and east, and south all were bent westward to Cornbrook and Ordsall, to Old Trafford and Weaste, the docks near the race ground, the locks at Mode Wheel, and so on out to Barton, near which it was known that one of the best stations for viewing the first passage of ships must be a large space redeemed from Irwell flood by heaped-up spoil from the new canal. At the same time there was the counter-flow of sightseers from the direction of Liverpool, Warrington, Runcorn, and other places on that side. As many people as could afford it probably came by excursion steamers along the canal itself. Passengers even travelled from here to Liverpool by the earliest trains for the sake of sailing or steaming back thence up the estuary through the Eastham entrance locks of the canal. One estimate places the number of people who undertook this exhaustive share in the celebrations at 10,000, while a larger number probably contented themselves with joining the return boats at Latchford and other points nearer home. Among those who thus made a double journey, and for whom several extra trains were needed, was a strong representation of the Manchester Conservative Club, and also of the Manchester Arts Club. The latter, evidently looking beyond the brief endurance of a three-quarters of an hour railway run to Liverpool, and to the possible tedium of a return trip of uncertain length by water, had provided themselves with the solace of music from the smart band of the Manchester police.

Latchford, near Warrington, is the place at which the canal, when about 14 miles short of its terminus, ceases to be a tidal wave, and has to ascend by a system of locks to the Manchester level, 60½ft. higher. The canal directors and other authorities were agreed that a comparatively short official procession of vessels from this point to the terminal docks, and leading the way for the traffic ships that happened to be nearest at the time, would best satisfy the public desire to witness, and also to take part in, the opening of the canal at this season, when daylight is short and even fine weather unsuited for long waiting upon a spectacle out of doors. The modest programme has been very well fulfilled. Enormous crowds flocked to see the passage made and welcome the flotilla at each point where it was visible; and even to join it in great numbers on board the steamboats that conveyed passengers. One of these is registered for 1,600, and it seemed to be quite full. One of the most satisfactory features of the day's proceedings, as far as the gathering along the banks and quays was concerned, was the safe and early close to which they were brought. A long list of ships has been published as being due in the canal to-day with their first cargo to Manchester, but some have been delayed by stress of weather, some fog-bound in the North Sea and elsewhere, while some are arriving singly in the canal this evening, hours after the formal opening is over. It is a pretty general opinion that had they come in this morning, they would only have interfered with the success of a popular spectacle by prolonging it and making it unwieldy. A ship canal with locks is not exactly the path best suited for anything like a compact procession of ocean steamers. Even with the comparatively small and compact formation attempted to-day, it was found that whenever a number of vessels had been lifted together with marvellous ease through the locks at Latchford, Irlam, Barton, or Mode Wheel, others had to wait behind for their turn, and before they could be passed with similar success, a considerable gap was created in what may be called the processional order.

The first vessel to get under way from Latchford to Manchester, starting about 10 a. m., was the graceful-looking steam yacht Norseman, belonging to Mr. S. R. Platt, one of the canal directors, which conveyed him and his colleagues, and Lord Egerton, the chairman. Mr. Pember, Q.C., the leading counsel of the canal promoters in their great Parliamentary contests from the beginning, was on board one of the steamers following. These included the Snowdrop, conveying the Manchester Corporation, the Great Britain, with the Salford Corporation, another with the Warrington Corporation, several traffic steamers, including one from Glasgow with 500 boiler-plates for a Manchester workshop, and a considerable number of the excursion boats. The start was made amid a scene of overflowing and noisy merriment, cheers from the crowded banks being answered by cheering from the boats, all of whose engineers, with one accord, set up a most discordant *feu-de-joie* of steam-whistles. The vessels were nearly all decorated with flags. Vociferous, too, was the reception given to the flotilla as it passed through the several locks at Irlam, Barton, and Mode Wheel. At Barton the swinging of the steel aqueduct for the procession to pass was doubtless one of the sights that had determined the assemblage of the increased gathering of spectators there; but at Mode Wheel, where the locks lifted the vessels to the level of the great Salford Docks, which now came in view, and from that point as far as the terminal docks on the Manchester side of the canal, the crowds were the greatest that were assembled anywhere. The large spaces on the miles of quays were reserved for the shareholders or their friends, to whom tickets had been issued to a number exceeding 50,000. The scene on both sides of the canal was animated from a very early hour. Notice had been given that from 8 a. m. till 4 in the afternoon the traffic of Trafford-road would be stopped, and that the road bridge connecting Salford with Manchester across the water would be swung aside to leave an uninterrupted way for ships or for preparations along the canal. The ticket-holders who gained access to the Trafford Timber Wharf saw the day's proceedings better, perhaps, than any other portion of the concourse, this situation commanding not only a prospective view of the canal as far as Mode Wheel, but also the whole of the Salford Docks in front, the wide water space of 71 acres, and the quays four miles in circumference.

The expected time of the arrival of the canal directors' boat, leading the inaugural procession, was about 1 in the afternoon. Nevertheless, the waiting crowds were patient, orderly, and good-humoured. The only sample of activity to reward them was that afforded by some steam-tugs that were busy drawing barges to and fro. As near as Mode Wheel, however, could be seen the steamer Lamprey, with a cargo from Glasgow. This had been anchored outside the locks waiting to take her place in the procession when it arrived. Other ships had been lying at similarly convenient points along the canal, and joined the procession on its way.

The arrival of the leading boats was effected earlier than had been hoped. The Norseman and its immediate followers steamed in about half-past 12, amidst great cheering. The yacht fired two salutes. The arrival at the docks, like the start from Latchford, was enlivened by the sort of magnified cats' concert produced by a playful performance of scores of steam whistles, to which an "American devil," harboured in a neighbouring cotton mill, contributed its powerful strains. Some of the official boats passed on to the Manchester terminus to land such of their passengers as wished to end their excursion ; but afterwards these vessels went back as far as the Stratford Wharf to enable their unsated sightseers to view the passage of the remainder of the procession.

By 2 o'clock the spectacle provided for in the programme was virtually over. Vessels came up at longer and longer intervals, and the crowd that had waited in so orderly and patient a way for six hours or more in the keen air, some provided with refreshments, began to disperse. Up to this evening no one has been reported here as hurt or drowned in the day's adventures. One man fell into the canal at Ordsall, but was rescued by the police and bystanders. Very large bodies of police kept the grounds, aided by some hundreds of navvies and other past or present servants of the Canal Company, who acted as special constables. There had been a considerable provision of life-buoys and other help in case of disaster. The crowds at the Manchester terminus gave loud cheers to Mr. Leader Williams, the canal engineer, Mr. Marshall Stevens, the manager, and all the authorities who were recognized as they stepped ashore. Since then the traffic business of the canal has proceeded in more prosaic fashion, bands of dock labourers, brought from other ports, being engaged in unloading and re-loading some of the ships, Customs officers paying their expected attentions to the cargoes, and the canal police force guarding its premises from the too familiar approaches of endless troops of the interested populace.

One of the arrivals this evening is the steamship Albatross, from Rotterdam, but hitherto engaged in the London and Bordeaux trade. This vessel, with a cargo of 500 tons weight of iron rails, oils, &c., is the largest that has so far entered the canal.

The *London Gazette* contains a Treasury Warrant fixing the limits of the ports of Liverpool and Manchester, and annulling the port of Runcorn, which is to be included in the port of Manchester.

The steamer Granada, with fruit, got aground on Tuesday in a narrow part of the canal. The Birkenhead steamer Wirral, with the Mayor and Corporation of Birkenhead on board, was passing the Granada at the time. A ferry steamer and steam-tug proceeded to her assistance.

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society have brought before the Lord Mayor of Manchester, and through him before the ladies and gentlemen of Manchester and Salford, the supreme necessity of making suitable provision for the seamen who will soon be visiting the new port. It is suggested that there should be a sailors' home and institute, the whole to be carried on upon international and inter-denominational principles.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st January, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	20	6	35 p.m.	18	18
Teheran	20	11	59 p.m.	1	13
Suez	21	2	10 p.m.	...	27

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 21st January 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	48	...	2
„ Kurrachee	...	9	...	1
„ Madras	...	30	...	2

A GOVERNMENT COMPROMISE.

The New Year began at Westminster with a brief interregnum of peace, and not with the guillotine as a section of the Ministerialists desired. When the House met on that day, Sir Donald Macfarlane said that the time had come for stringent measures being taken to force through the Parish Councils Bill. In replying Mr. Gladstone fully disclosed the fact that the Government had at last determined to meet the Unionists in the spirit of accommodation. "The Government," he said, "have examined carefully the later complexion of the situation, and the conclusion we have arrived at is that it will be practicable, with the general concurrence of the House, to get through this Bill and send it from this House, at the latest, on the 19th of this month." Under these circumstances exceptional measures would not, he said, be justified.

It appears that the Government thought it prudent to shut their ears to the clamour for the guillotine raised by the extremists, and to approach the Opposition with a view to a compromise. The estimate of the front Opposition bench was that the bill might, with adequate discussion, be finished on the 25th. When, therefore, the 19th was mentioned as the probable date for winding up, it became possible for the Opposition to negotiate.

As some misconception appears to prevail respecting the lengths in which the Unionist leaders have gone in entering into an arrangement for expediting the progress of the Parish Councils Bill, it may be well to explain that their share of the bargain is simply to co-operate in securing the passage of the measure through all its stages in the House of Commons by January 20. This undertaking in no way precludes the Opposition from attaking this tasteful provisions, or from endeavouring to extract further concessions, and as a matter of fact the time still available for discussion will be utilised to the full for the purpose of exposing the weakness of the Government scheme, and important amendments will be moved in the hope of making the bill still more acceptable to the Unionist party. On the allotments clause, for instance, Mr. Chaplin will have a good-deal to say, and the spokesmen of the Church Parliamentary party will probably adhere to their intention to propose certain modifications in clause 58, despite the promised concession in regard to parish rooms. As for the House of Lords, their liberty of action remains unfettered. No pledge has been given in their behalf, and the compromise in the Commons imposes no obligation whatever upon them.

STORMY MEETING OF RADICALS.

The Central News says a stormy meeting of Radical members of Parliament representing provincial constituencies was held in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon (2nd inst) under the presidency of Mr. Channing, who expressed strong doubt as to the wisdom of the Government in negotiating with the party who had tried its best to wreck the Parish Councils Bill. Mr Cobb expressed the opinion that the compromise on the allotments clause was fatal to the usefulness of the bill He for one would have preferred the question fought out to the bitter end, no matter how long the House might have had to sit. Mr. Carvell Williams thought the compromise was, on the whole, a wise one, and would be approved by the country. Mr. Joseph Arch agreed with Mr. Williams. He did not himself object to the limitation to one arable acre, believing there were hundreds of labourers who would accept it with thanks. Several speakers condemned the compromise on the ground that the Liberal party had not been taken into the confidence of the Ministry in advance. They had, in fact, been ignored, so much so that it was with the greatest difficulty anything could be known of the compact which had been arranged. The meeting decided to divide the House against some of the amendments included in the scope of the compromise, by way of protest against the manner in which the negotiations had been conducted.

It is certainly understood by the Government, says the Central News, that the compromise on the Parish Councils Bill is binding upon the House of Lords. The Radicals, however, are quite prepared to see a stand made by the bishops against the charity clause of the bill.

The Press Association says :—At a largely attended meeting of Gladstonian members for county constituencies, a strong feeling was expressed against the conclusion of a compromise, as well as against several of its terms, and it was decided to send as emphatic letter to the Government on the subject.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

In the House of Commons on Jan. 1, Sir R. Temple asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether it was true that the troopship Malabar had met with more than one mishap in her recent voyage through the Mediterranean ; whether her engines had failed more than once, thereby preventing her reaching Bombay in due time ; whether some similar defects had become apparent in the other troopships, the Crocodile and the Serapis ; and whether he could assure the House that the vessels engaged in the military transport to the East were maintained in a state of naval efficiency.—Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth : The four Indian troopships are undoubtedly approaching the end of their term after twenty-six year's very efficient service. The fracture of the crank shaft of the Malabar has caused her to be twice delayed at Malta. She sailed yesterday for Bombay. Machinery defects have also occurred in the Serapis this season. The Crocodile is about to be paid off after a serious breakdown near Aden. The Admiralty propose that the Serapis and Euphrates shall be withdrawn from service at the end of the present season, but maintained in an efficient condition till then, and the Malabar for some time longer.—Sir R. Temple asked whether fresh ships would be appointed in their place.—Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said he had already stated in a debate in the House that communications had been passing between the India Office and the Admiralty, and that a report of a departmental committee on the subject was now under the consideration of the Government of India.—In answer to Mr. T. G. Bowles, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said it was not proposed to keep the Crocodile in the service.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA.

Mr. Caine on January 2, asked the Under Secretary for India whether the Secretary of State for India would consider the desirability of assisting the depleted finances of India by discontinuing the charges of the Ecclesiastical Department, amounting to Rx. 161,596.—Mr. G. Russell The cost of the ecclesiastical establishment consists almost entirely of the pay and establishments required by the army. The question was fully examined by the Select Committee of the House of commons on East India n finance in 1872 and 1873. The charge is now slightly lower than it was in 1873, notwithstanding an increase of 10 per cent. in the established strength of the British force in India.—Mr. Caine asked what ministrations the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay who received £500 a year each, gave to the Army.—Mr. G. Russell said they were paid at first class chaplains.—Mr. Caine gave notice that he would on the earliest possible occasion, move that, in the opinion of this House, the charges of the Ecclesiastical Department of the Government of India, being borne by taxation raised almost entirely from persons of the Mohammedan and Hindu faiths, were an unjust and unnecessary burden upon the revenues of the Indian Empire, and ought to be discontinued. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN CANTONMENTS.

In the House of Commons, on Dec. 29, Mr. James Stansfeld M. P., presented a petition from the reprentatives of the Conference of Women Workers, which met at Leeds in November, under the presidency of Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, wife of the Bishop of Ripon. The petition which bore the signatures of the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton of Eccles; Mrs. Creighton, wife of the Bishop of Peterborough; Lady Frederick Cavendish, Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, Lady Frances Balfour, the Hon. Mrs. E. S. Talbot, of Leeds; Miss Clifford, Poor Law Guardian, Bristol, and other influential women, expressed the earnest desire that the resolution of the House of Common of June 5, 1888, which declared "that, in the opinion of this House, any mere [illegible] of measures for the compulsory examination of women, and for licensing and regulating prostitution in India is insufficient ; and [illegible]gislation which enjoins, authorises, or permits such measures ought to be repealed," should be carried out "loyally, without evasion."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H Jowers, Bo CS	Capt the Hon E Baring 10th Hussars
Mr J Frizelle, B C S	Lieut H C Holman, ISC
Mr H S Wallace, B	Lieut H Bethune ISC
Mr J V Griffin, B	Lieut C T Ducat, ISC
Mr T E D James, B	Lieut H Des Voeux ISC
Mr M Hammick, MCS	Lieut W C M Woodcock, Hongkong Regt
Lieut-Col J Davidson, ISC	Surg-Capt D G Marshall, B
Major H T Faithfull, Hongkong Regt	Surg-Capt H J Dyson, B
Capt A T H Newnham, ISC	Vety-Capt R W Burke
Capt J M Wade, ISC	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H Lee, B, till Nov 15, 1894	Lieut-Col W Sedgwick, B E 3 mos
Mr J W Davidson, B 12 mos	Capt G G J S Jones, ISC, 14 days
Mr A Venis, B, till Nov 1, 1894	Capt W Evans Gordon, ISC, till Dec 29, 1894
Mr T H S Biddulph, B, 2 yers, PA	Lieut J S Dallas, ISC, 6 mos
Mr T T Robyns, B 6 mos	Lieut E de V Wintle, ISC, 1 week
Mr E A Elwin, MCS, 6 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H Tompson, BSC	Major G B Stevens, ISC
Mr C E Gladstone, BCS	Major E C C Sandys, ISC
Mr J W L Tooz, B	Capt G G J S Jones, ISC
Col W B Warner, M Cav	Capt W A Thompson, ISC
Col H C Wright, ISC	Capt L A Gordon, ISC
Lt-Col A G A Durand, ISC	Lieut W E White, ISC
Major A W Cockburn, RE	Lieut A H Batye, ISC
Major C A R Sage, ISC	Lieut E J M Wood, ISC

A very desperate and determined attempt has been made on the life of a distinguished soldier, diplomatist, and man of letters, writes the *St. James's Gazette*. The anonymous author of a book about "The Russian March towards India," just published by Messrs. Sampson Low, on three separate occasions refers to Gen. Sir H. Rawlinson as "the late Sir Henry Rawlinson." Sir Henry, who still serves his country at the India Office, may reasonably complain that an Indian officer ought to be aware of his existence, he himself being the greatest authority, dead or living, on the Central Asian question.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE MATABELE CAMPAIGN.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

A Cape Town Message of December 29 says:—It is understood that terms have been practically arranged Henry Loch and Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

The settlement embraces a court to determine what reserves shall be set aside for the natives, also the establishment of a permanent council of advice consisting of the principal officers and the leading inhabitants of the country. Mr. Rhodes is the guest of the Governor-General.

MAJOR WILSON'S PARTY.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the British South Africa Company have telegraphed to Dr. Jameson, the administrator of their territories, requesting him to cable home a full list of the names of the officers and men forming Major Wilson's party. They have taken this step in consequence of the impossibility of giving the names to those applying for information.

KHAMA DENIES DESERTION.

In an interview with a press representative Khama rebutted the charges brought against him and his Indunas by the Hon. Cecil Rhodes of cowardice and desertion from the Imperial column under Major Goold-Adams. The King pleaded justification for returning home after the defeat of the Matabele at Mangwe. He said that when asked for 1,000 men he had sent over 2,000, thinking that the Imperial force was inadequate. Regarding the promised pay for the 1,000 men, the chief declares that he abides by the decision of the Imperial authority, and courts the fullest inquiry.

THE EXPERIENCES OF TWO OFFICERS.

Details of Matabele fighting have been supplied by Captain the Hon. C. J. White and Captain C. H W. Donovan, who have just arrived from Matabeleland. Captain White mentions that in July he had command of the Company's police sent to prevent Matabele raiding in Mashonaland, and proves that Lobengula's warriors were guilty of many acts of aggression. The Captain and his men were incorporated in the Victoria column, and took part in the march on Bulawyo. Incidentally, he states than on reaching the source of the Gwelo River, about twenty-five miles from Thaba inzimba, Captain Gwynydd Williams was sent forward and came back with the information that the natives were at the Insukamini Kraal, about twenty miles to the north-west. In performing this duty he rode sixty odd miles out and back, starting from the camp at about noon and returning at 10 p.m., taking about ten men with him, a very smart bit of riding. He had during that time thoroughly reconnoitred the kraal.

SURROUNDING A DESERTED KRAAL.

Captain Donovan takes up the tale at this point, and describes the surrounding of the kraal. We started, he says, about eleven o'clock on a dark night, the distance before us being as we were told, about fifteen or twenty miles. We came up to the kraal about half an hour after sunrise and saw that there was a river running on each side of it. Major Wilson, who was in charge of the whole column, divided it into two parties. One under Captain Heany was to attack the enemy on the left, and the other, of which he was in charge, was to attack them in the front. The party on the left had orders not to fire until Major Wilson fired one shot as a signal. We advanced, keeping well under cover on the other side of the river, and Captain Lendy put the Maxim gun on an ant-hill commanding the kraal. Several rounds being fired by the Salisbury-Maxim, and there being no response from the kraal, the "Cease fire" was sounded. Advancing into the kraal, we found that it was deserted, nothing being left in it but one or two old sick cows. We went all round the place, and observed that there was a splendid formation for gold; in fact a reef ran right through the kraal, which was on the borders of the Samabula Forest. After a halt of about a couple of hours we saddled up again to return, and burnt the military kraal. As soon as we set it on fire we heard a roar go up from the hills on the left, which showed that the people who had deserted the kraal had been lying there watching us the whole time. We reached camp about sundown that evening, many of the horses being knocked up from the hard march.

ON THE SHANGANI RIVER.

On the following day, October 22, proceeds Captain White, who resumes the narrative, the column moved forward, and passed through the end of the Samabula Forest, which is there very narrow, only about a quarter of a mile through. Whilst halting at midday the scouts went on, in order to find out how far the Shangani River was ahead, as we had information that the Matabele were there waiting to attack us. While there the body of Mr. Burnett was brought into camp and buried. The assertion that Burnet was in charge of prisoners when he was wounded is utterly untrue. Commenting on the battle of the 25th, he says, considering that it was the first time a great number of them had been under fire, their coolness reflects the greatest credit upon the force, suddenly attacked in the darkness by 6,000 or 7,000 Matabele warriors. In this first attack the Matabele came up to within sixty or seventy yards of the laagers, taking advantage of all cover, and keeping up an incessant fire upon both laagers. Several of the men were wounded, and also the horses. The Maxim guns played a very prominent part during this engagement. There was not a single instance of jamming, nor was there any hitch. The first attack lasted untill daybreak, when the Matabele retired a few hundred yards, and the firing almost ceased on our side. Major Forbes ordered out a troop, under Captain Heany, from the larger to clear the bush. On going out this troop was attacked by the enemy, who were in hiding, and, eventually, the party had to return to the laager, when fire was reopened. The Matabele once more advanced from all sides, and closed in, but they were driven back both by the deadly fire of the Maxims and by the double line of fire delivered from the men both on the waggons and under them. Upon the enemy again retiring to a certain distance, Major Forbes sent out mounted men from both laagers to engage the enemy. These men held their ground for some time, but were ultimately driven back, the Matabele pursuing them, but they were not forced to retire into the laager. The Matabele were then shelled by the Hotchkiss and seven-pounders and fled in all directions, followed up by a few mounted men, the seven-pounders and Hotchkiss still shelling them as they retreated. It was very curious to see the effected of the seven-pounder and Hotchkiss shells upon the Matabele when they were retreating. On the shell bursting amongst them we could see, through our glasses, the Matabele turn round and fire at the place where the shell had burst thinking it was some diabolical agency of the white man.

PHYSICAL AND MORAL EFFECT OF THE MAXIMS.

It is stated by Captain Donovan that, apart from the physical effect, the moral effect of the Maxims had a great deal to do with the defeat of the Matabele. Captain White adds: With regard to the Maxims. I see that the Plymouth correspondent of a News Agency says that I stated to him the Maxim gun simply mowed down the Matabele. This I beg to contradict. What I did say was that in one or two instances, where the Maxims were turned on to the Matabele to prevent them completing their formation round the laagers, the Matabele lay pretty thick in those spots. He also states that I said there were three thousand killed during the campaign. I have always put down the number of casualties, that is, killed and wounded, as between one thousand five hundred and two thousand. The suggestion of three thousand emanated from his own brain. The first attack made by the Matabele in this battle was most determined, and they meant to annihilate us if possible, and fought to win, but they reckoned without vigilance, discipline, and energy of the white man and also without the machine-guns. As they expressed themselves, "The laagers were a sheet of flame; it was no use our trying to advance."

MR. ROBERT HAMPE VINCENT. C. I. E.

"A. K." writes to the editor of the *Times*:—Among the recipients of New Year's honours there is one who has passed unnoticed by you, but whose career merits recognition as that of a man who, beginning as a private soldier, has risen without other aid than that of his own ability and force of character to one of the highest positions under the Government of India. I allude to Mr. Robert William Edward Hampe Vincent, whose name appears among those appointed to be Companions of the Indian Empire. The son of a German clergyman, he left his home when a boy, and after trying various employments he found himself without means in England and enlisted. Proceeding shortly after to India with his regiment, in spite of a very limited knowledge of English, in less than five years he rose to the highest non-commissioned rank and, about the year 1869, was appointed, on the recommendation of Lord Napier of Magdala, then Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency, an inspector of police under my friend Col. (then Captain) Daniell, now well-known as chief constable of Hertfordshire. This officer quickly recognised that in Mr. Vincent he had a subordinate of no ordinary capacity, and on the appointment of assistant commissioner of the Bombay Police falling vacant recommended him for the post, when he soon justified his late superior's discernment, who had written that Mr. Vincent was "the one man in the presidency who was qualified to hold it." Mr. Vincent has succeeded in passing through all the upper grades of the Bombay Police as superintendent in various districts, and was last year appointed to succeed Col. Wilson as Commissioner of Police in Bombay. To control a large body of police recruited from all parts of India, to maintain order in a city of 800,000 inhabitants of every race and to religion known in Asia, and, I might almost and in Europe, and to secure the respect and good will of the representatives of all these varied creeds and nationalities, requires a combination of qualities not often found in one man, and Mr. Vincent has had to show that he possessed them in circumstances of an extraordinarily trying character. The religious riots in Bombay, the most serious disturbance which has occurred in any city of our Indian Empire, are a matter of recent memory, and Mr. Vincent who had to meet them with a police force which for years has been represented by his predecessors as numerically inadequate, displayed an ability, courage, and resource beyond all praise, and which his many friends, and especially those who like myself knew him and recognised his exceptional ability at the commencement of his career, will be delighted to see have secured him a well-merited decoration.

Apropos of the Sikhs and the Congress, the Khalsa Diwan of Lahore, at a meeting on Sunday, approved the action of the Chief Secretary in sending round a circular to the members, reminding them that the Khalsa Diwan had passed a resolution in 1888 against the Congress. Three members, who neglected this reminder, and allowed themselves to be called "delegates," are to be expelled from the Khalsa Diwan. A Sikh "delegate" to the Congress appears to mean a person who is promptly expelled for attending the Congress!

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Aubor.

THE MONSON TRIAL.

SOME INTERESTING LEGAL QUESTIONS.

The Moson traial has come and gone writes the "Scots Law Times." With the verdict of "not proven" on the facts of the case, we, as lawyers, are but little concerned; and the discussion of whether or not the so-called Ardlamont mystery has been cleared up by the trial we may leave to the public. There is, however, no deying the fact that, for months past, the legal profession in Scotland has looked forward to this trial with an interest scarcely second to that entertained by the general public. Knowing the great complexity of the case which the advisers of the Crown proposed to set up and the outstanding ability of the counsel employed it seemed only reasonable to expect that the trial would result in the laying down of legal precedents and a marked development of our criminal law. To consider to what extent this expectation has been realised is the object of the present article.

At the very outset of the case we find a precedent set in a matter, which, although dealt with by hume, had not, up to this time, been the subject of legal decision. That the Court of Justiciary has jurisdiction over a foreigner who commits a crime in Scotland, and is apprehended, either here or in some other country, and sent here by extradition or otherwise, needed no confirmation. But what is the nature of its jurisdiction where a foreigner, after committing a crime in Scotland, disappears without ever being apprehended, and fails to answer to the citation of the Crown? May the Court pass sentence of outlawry, as it would against a native in like circumstances? On this point hume is quite distinct, and gives his reasons. He says (vol. ii., p. 57):—"But if the foreign culprit escape to parts abroad no fugitation can regularly pass against him. . . . The reason is that he had not yet formed any permanent connection with this country to lay him under an obligation to answer in our Courts; so that no proceeding can take place against him, as contemptuous, in his absence. In this respect, therefore, the forum delicti and forum contractus are on one footing; they only affect a stranger is deprehendatur; if he is found within the territory where he offended or contracted." Nor, the man Scott, charged along with Monson with the crimes of attempted murder, and murder, had disappeared, so far as the police were concerned, within a few hours of the alleged crimes. He had, indeed, been spoken to by the village policeman, but he had never been apprehended. In the indictment it is true, he is designed as "Edward Sweeney alias Devis alias Scott, sometime residing at Ardlamont House, parish of Kilfinan, Argyllshire," and might therefore have passed for a Scotsman; but it was a main branch of the Crown case in the ensuing trial, that Scots was a bookmaker or betting agent residing in London, who Monson had arranged should join him at Ardlamont for the purpose of carrying out the alleged crime. This, presumably, was not unknown to the Court, when, the diet being called, Scott failed to appear, and counsel for the Crown moved that letters of fugitation should be granted against him. According to Hume, as we have seen, the motion should have been refused, but the Court intimated that the letters would be granted, and thus set aside, not only Hume, but the text-writers who have followed him, and accepted his dictum without question. In these circumstances we have to regret that no discussion took place, and no reasons were given for the course followed. No doubt, Hume may be wrong, and his reasons weak, but still it is unfortunate that we should be left in the dark as to why he was overturned. And the authority of the precedent thus set suffers still further from the fact that, as we shall find later, the outlawry thus pronounced does not seem to have been acknowledged, or allowed to have what would appear to be its legal effect, even in the present trial.

The next point decided also arose in connection with the missing Scott, but its interest rests entirely on the skill by which the Solicitor-General contrived to raise it. The Crown had got possession of a photograph of Scott, too late to allow of its being produced in the process. The Solicitor-General, however, attempted to get it in by a side wind. He proposed to ask a witness, who had seen Scott at Ardlamont, whether he had seen a photograph in the hands of two detectives named, who were witness on the Crown list; and if so, did he recognise the man as Scott? The detectives would then speak to its being a photograph of Edward Sweeney or Davis, and the circle would be complete. This was patenly an attempt to use a photograph which was not produced but which might have been a production if the Crown had got it timeously; and it was so ruled by the Court.

The desire of the Crown authorities to form a direct link between Scott and his London aliases led to another ruling as to the admissibility of evidence. This time the link was to be formed by a statement to a witness made by Davis in London after the date of the crime. The Crown had laid a foundation for this question, by leading evidence showing that Monson had been on terms of intimacy with Davis in London prior to the crime; that Davis had left London "for the north on or about 7th Auguust; that Scott had arrived at Ardlamont on the 8th; that Monson, although he made untrue statements as to who Scott was, appeared to have been previously acquainted with him; that Scott left Ardlamont a few hous after the death of Hambrough; while Davis reappeared in London shortly thereafter.

On behalf of the Crown it was maintained that these circumstances brought the point directly within the case of Robina Burnet and others, where two women were charged with the theft of two English bank-notes; while Masterton, a grocer in Register Street, Edinburgh, was charged in the same indictment with reset of the notes. Masterton failed to appear at the trial, and was fugitated. In the course of the trial the Crown brought witnesses from London who deponed that the notes in question were tendered at the bank there, and they were allowed to depone to a statement made by the person who tendered them which proved that he was Masterton; but this only after the Crown had adduced evidence that the prisoners at the bar were in the habit of frequenting Masterton's shop in Edinburgh. There certainly seems to be a marked similarity between the two cases. In both the only point proposed to be proved was the identity of the missing man. In the present case, however, the Lord Justice-Clerk decided that the question should be disallowed, and that on the general ground that it would be a dangerous precedent to allow the introduction of hearsay evidence merely on the ground that a witness, otherwise competent could not be found, although not proved to be dead. And here it is, we think, that the outlawry pronounced against Sweeney or Davis or Scott might usefully have been pleaded, as it is already matter of decision that an outlaw is inadmissible as a witness, and that this is a penalty directed against him for his contumacy, and not founded on any ground of untrustworthiness inherent in his evidence. He has forfeited his person in law, and ought, surely, to fall under the category of one dead. This point, however, was not raised, and in disallowing the evidence the Lord Justice-Clerk, while going carefully into the question of the admitted exceptions of persons dead or insane, differentiated the case of a witness, who could not be adduced because could not be found, holding that in that case it was misfortune to which the party requiring the evidence must just submit. To us on the contrary this conclusion seems neither just nor necessary. If a party can show to the satisfaction of the judge that every step has been taken, and, through no fault of his, the best evidence cannot be had, there seems no reason why the court should not have the benefit of secondary evidence and take it for what it is worth. And especially does this seem to be the better course in a case like the present, where the attempts to bring the missing witness into Court have proceeded so far as to result in his outlawry. This latter fact was probably taken into account in the decision come to in Burnet and others, though not expressly stated as a reason. For that the reporter was probably not responsible. In the decision of points of competency the main ground of the argument is often taken implicitly for granted by all parties, and only minor points which may be of importance as bringing the case out of the general rule are argued. John Shaw's volume of Reports as a whole may deserve the animadversions referred to (J. S., p. 497) by the Lord Justice-Clerk, but his report of Burnet and Masterton is fully corroborated in 1st Stuart, 50, and 24 Scot. Jur. 12.

The only other point directly decided was the refusal to allow the Crown to prove that the name of one of the parties to the lease of Ardlamont had been forged. It does not very clearly appear by whom it was alleged to be forged; but the presumption seems to have been that the prisoner was responsible, and the Court, in the absence of direct precedent, held that the Crown ought to have libelled forgery in the indictment if they thought the matter essential to their case. The case of Pritchard was referred to as illustrating the point. There the prisoner was charged with the murder of his wife, and evidence was admitted of his having had criminal intercourse with a maidservant in the course of the preceding year, while the Crown was prevented leading evedence as to his having used means to procure abortion of the result of that intercourse. Unfortunately, in excluding the latter line of evidence, the judges in that case seem to have given no opinion. All that we know is that the former line of evidence was admitted, in respect that the familiarities were shown to have been within the knowledge of the wife, and this fact accounted for the strained relations between the spouses, while the only argument adduced by the Crown in support of admitting proof of procuring abortion was that it was important to show that Dr Pritchard had thus used his medical skill for a criminal purpose. This was clearly irrelevant, and the mere fact that the defence argued that it was proof of a crime did dot necessarily come into the decision. That seems rather to have been on the general ground of relevant or not relevant. It seems, indeed, impossible to draw any other line, and in the case of the lease of Ardlamont, the Crown alleged that the forgery of the lease was direct evidence in regard to the motive for the crime. Indeed, if the ruling be right that, because forgery is a crime, the Crown must libel it as a specific charge to enable them to prove it, how comes it that any evidence was admitted of motive at all? All the evidence as to the insurance policies was direct evidence of an attempt to defraud the insurance companies, if the Crown case as to murder were proved. The line drawn by the Court in giving this ruling—viz., that the accuse must come to trial prepared to meet 'all ordinary circumstances' which may be proved aginst him, hardly meet, the case of Pritchard unless adultery comes more readily within that category than forgery.

To conclude, then, we find that important several questions of criminal jurisprudence have been raised. In nearly every case the point at issue was of far-reaching importance and the precedent set will have great effect on the conduct of future criminal inquiries in this country. The decisions may be said to be all in favour of leniency, and will have weight as decisions of the High Court in all the inferior tribunals of the country. It is therefore to be regretted that on so many points the decisions given seem at variance with authorities previously accepted on this branch of the law; and that on several points the verdict of the Court on the law seems like that of the jury on the facts to be 'not proven.

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THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. McNIEL.

Seeing the announcement that the Bimetallic League had opened City offices at 26, Lombard-street, under the charge of their General Secretary, Mr. Henry McNiel, F.S.S., we thought it might be interesting to our readers to ascertain the reasons for the new move on the part of this now somewhat powerful body of monetary reformers. Accordingly one of our representatives called at the offices and was at once received by Mr. McNiel in a most courteous manner. As there was ample evidence that the office of the League is a "work-room" rather than a "show-room," our representative lost no time in disclosing the purport of his visit.

In reply to the inquiry as to what was the immediate object of the League in thus coming into the City, Mr. McNiel said, "Surely it should be no matter of surprise that a cause which is closely connected with the commerce and finances of the Empire should have a habitation in the City of London."

Our representative concurred, but presumed that after having been content to have the active centre of the movement in the provinces for a number of years, there was some special reason why the League should now, for the first time, establish itself within the sound of Bow Bells. "Oh," was the reply, "but this is not our first appearance here. The movement was begun in London a dozen years ago, and up till 1888 the League had offices in Leadenhall-street, which were our headquarters. In that year, however, Mr. Hucks Gibbs, who has been our president from the beginning, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., Mr. Gwyther, the late Mr. William Westgarth, and the late Mr. Tidman, who were our prominent leaders in the City, recommended that the head offices should be transferred to Manchester, and this advice was adopted and the Leadenhall-street premises were given up." The fact was, continued Mr. McNiel, "that the great body of bankers and financiers here would not even look at the question, regarding it as a mere fad, and it was thought that Manchester, where there was already an influential local committee, would be the place to raise the 'Joint Standard,' with the best prospect of securing public attention and support."

Our interviewer asked if this was not on account of Manchester's great trade with the East. "Perhaps it was, in part," was the reply; "but mainly because Manchester wielded, as it has done for many years, great political influence. Indeed, if you will but think of it, it has been the centre from which some of the most notable reforms have been successfully engineered, chief amongst these being that of Free Trade."

With all the jealousy of a Londoner, our representative did not like the apparent "application" of this remark, so he inquired if Mr. McNiel considered that the "metropolis of the North of England" was more important than the "metropolis of the world?" "Not at all," was the response, laughingly given, for probably the London pride had been apparent, "or rather, I should say, if I may use the expression, each is the most important in its own particular way. London is the centre of banking and finance, but as an industrial centre no city in the world is equal to Manchester. Besides, there is this peculiar feature about the northern city; its prominent men have longer "office hours" than those of London, and can consequently spare more time during the day for public questions.

"Another point is that Manchester business men, even when they reside outside the city, are not so widely scattered as here, and this lends itself to greater social intercourse, which is an immense advantage to any public movement they take up, as they can consult and stimulate each other in whatever cause they have have at heart; and, further, party politics there never interfere with private friendships, or prevent the most cordial co-operation in public work. I will not stop to comment on the contention of some people that Lancashire is, geographically, a natural meeting place for the cautious, slow thinking, almost 'painfully' logically-minded men of the far North, and the Southerner, with all his dash and brilliancy. But all this is rather a digression, though the fault is not altogether mine."

Somewhat mollified, and understanding better than he had previously done why from political party leaders downwards (or upwards) the "voice of Manchester" is held in such respect, our representative asked if the League's move North had answered expectations.

"Perfectly," said Mr. McNiel; "we have, after prolonged discussion, carried the vote of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; Manchester itself, in its corporate capacity, at a public "City meeting,' called on requisition and presided over by the Mayor, by a practically unanimous vote endorsed and adopted our programme, and many towns throughout the provinces, by public meeting, and many agricultural associations, and a large number of trade and labour organisations, including practically all those in Lancashire and adjoining portions of the neighbouring counties, have decided in our favour."

With perhaps a faint secret smile, our representative queried as to whether the "working classes" really underood such an abstruse subject as the "currency question." "Read their speeches," said the ready secretary of the League," publicly made and publicly reported, and judge for yourself. Or read what the *Times* said in a leader last year, in commenting on the almost phenomenal enthusiasm for bimetallism of the Lancashire workman: 'the existence of co-operative undertakings upon an extended scale has given the artisans (of Lancashire) an insight they do not possess elsewhere into the interior working of business.' This remark is equally applicable over a wide area."

Our next inquiry was as to what had been done in the Metropolis since 1888. Mr. McNiel said: "We have had offices at 27, Great George-street, Westminster, for several years, more particularly for the work of our 'Parliamentary' and our 'agricultural' Committees. On the former we have Members of the House of Commons belonging to the Conservative, Liberal, and Liberal Unionist parties, and one of the ablest members of the Irish Nationalist party. You see we are peculiarly a non-political organisation, and included amongst our Vice-Presidents are a number of Members of every section of the House. Our Agricultural Committee has had only a nominal existence for some time, because the Central Chamber of Agriculture formally adopted International Bimetallism as one of the objects which, in the interest of agricultural industry, it should promote, and it appointed a Standing Committe of the Chamber charged with that duty. As regards the "City," Mr. Hermann Schmidt, who is justly recognised as one of the ablest men of the day on the currency question and on matters of exchange, has, for some years, acted as hon. local secretary, doing a great deal to promote our cause, and we have also had an influential City Committee; but during the last six months we have had so many additions to our membership, and there has been such a large general enquiry on the part of City men for pamphlets and information, that the Council of the League felt that the demand of the City Committee to open offices here was justified and reasonable, and so here we are."

Our next inquiry was as to whether this favourable turn was due to any specific cause.

"I cannot say that it is due to any one cause," was the reply, "but rather to a number of causes." Perhaps the underlying factor was a recognition by City men that the best interests of London are bound up with the prosperity of industry throughout the country. It has also become more apparent that the demonetisation of silver, as international money, is the main cause of the appreciation of gold, and that the low prices of commodities throughout the world (which have been artificially reduced through this means) really lie at the foundation of that shrinkage in the value of nearly all securities, which has told so severely upon the City and those associated with it. Reasons for the change in opinion which are more on the surface, are the closing of the Indian mints to the public for the coining of silver, and the degradation of the standard money of India into mere token coinage; and also the great speech delivered by Mr. Balfour at the Mansion House last August, which arrested the attention of many who had hitherto left the question of monetary reform severely alone, regarding our proposal as utterly unorthodox, and as scarcely a proper one for sensible business men. It was a rude shock to such to hear, on the authority of one of the first statesmen of the day, who is also one of the ablest economists, that ours is the orthodox creed, and that it is endorsed by all the professors and teachers of political economy in this country who have pronounced an opinion on the subject, and also by practically all those in foreign countries."

We ventured to express a belief, which we think is common, that surely those connected with banking are still as obdurate as ever on the subject of bimetallism. With a little confident smile Mr. McNiel said:—

"Don't be too sure of that. Would you be surprised to hear—and whether you are or not, it is none the less a fact—that in addition to Mr. Hucks Gibbs and Mr. Grenfell, who have been associated with our movement from the beginning, there are a number of other directors of the Bank of England who are bimetallists, and that on the boards of half-a-dozen English joint-stock banks here there are directors who support bimetallism, besides private bankers, while practically all those connected with the Eastern banks in London are with us. I may add that in the provinces there has been a great and favourable change in the views of the managers of many banks." He added that he had omitted to say that the very able pamphlet of Archbishop Walsh had done the cause great service in Ireland and in this country; and also that in Australia there are several active flourishing branches of the League.

We assured Mr. McNiel that all the regular readers of the City Leader know all about bimetallism, but that for the sake of new subscribers we should like him to say in a few words what is the "object" of the League.

In reply we were handed the programme of the League, which sets forth that:—

"The object of the League is to urge upon the British Govenment the necessity of co-operating with other leading nations for the establishment by international agreement of the free coinage of gold and silver, at a fixed ratio."

Mr. McNiel added, "We seek to procure an International Monetary Union of the leading commercial nations of the world, under which they shall all open their mints to the public for the unrestricted coinage of gold and silver at some common fixed ratio in respect to the weight of the coins of both metals, and that the coins so minted shall be full legal tender to any amount. The Royal commission on Gold and Silver unanimously agreed that the open mint of France, under these conditions, kept the ratio steady so long as the mint was open—a period extending from the begining of the century till 1873—and the Royal Commission also stated that if a group of nations, such as Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and France, with the other States of the Latin Union, agreed to open their mints at a common ratio, such ratio would be maintained. In this way, the constantly-increasing 'scramble for gold' would be checked; the continual artificial forcing down of the prices of commodities artificial because due to currency causes) would also be stopped, and perhaps to some extent redressed; capital invested in industry would have a chance of earning a profit, and consequently there would, *prima facie*, be more employment and less distress amongst the wage-earners.

"England alone stops the way of this consummation, for all other nations are ready for it; but though doubtless they could form a sufficiently strong monetary union amongst themselves, they naturally decline to move without England, as she is the greatest trading country in the world, and, as such, has the most interest in the free flow of trade, unhampered by exchange difficulties, whilst she has also, as the great creditor country, the most at stake in the prosperity or bankruptcy of the many foreign countries in which she has capital invested."

The closing remark of our representative was an inquiry as to weather or not there has yet been any evidence that the new City offices will be largely taken advantage of, and the reply was given in two words—

"AMPLE EVIDENCE."

In thanking Mr. McNiel for his courtesy, we suggested that it might be interesting to our readers to know something about himself, and the part he has played, and is playing, in the great Bimetallic movement, but with a modesty which is somewhat unusual on the part of the chief officers of great public bodies, he replied that his identity was merged in that of the League.

As the door was closing upon our representative and his note-book, he was asked to mention that Mr. McNiel will be gald to give every possible information on the currency question to any who may call upon him, whether members of the League or otherwise, and that he will also be pleased to send some of the many publications of the League gratis, to those who wish to study the question.—*The City Leader.*

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS ON ANARCHISTS.

A Paris correspondent, writing on Monday (Jan. 1) said:—M Clement, one of the Chief Commissioners of Police, at half-past six this morning, visited the office of the Anarchist journal *Pere Leinard*, in the Rue d'Orsel, at Montmartre. The formes of the number which was to have appeared to-morrow were seized. Search was made at Cours-la-Reine, at the house of Elisee Reclus, brother of Paul Reclus, who has been missing ever since the outrage at the Chamber of Deputies. M. Elisee Reclus was detained in custody several hours, but was eventually set at liberty.

The numerous domiciliary visits made to-day, both here and in the provinces, and the arrests made in many of the important provincial towns, were the result of a decision on the part of the authorities to take concerted measures against the Anarchist thoughout the country. The domiciliary visits carried out in Paris amounted to fifty-three, but no arrests were made. In the provinces, the houses visited and searched numbered several hundred.

A Brest message said:—The authorites to-day ordered the arrest of the Brest Anarchist Gros. A picket of gendarmes proceeded to the Rue Virge, and surrounded the house occupied by Meunier, the Anarchist lecturer, who has already undergone a term of imprisonment for fomenting strikes. Three other Anarchists, besides Meunier, were arrested and conveyed to the Public Prosecutor's office, where they were examined. They were accompanied by three women. The police searched the lodgings of a large number of suspected persons.

A Rouen telegram stated:—The police unexpectedly made descents upon the lodgings of suspected Anarchists in various town of the Department of the Seine Inferieure. Thirty houses were visited, nineteen of which were situated in Rouen, Elbœuf, and Canderbec-les-Elbœuf. In the latter town the chief arrest was that of a man named Jules Martin, aged about 30, who was brought here handcuffed. Many of the papers seized at his rooms were of a compromising character. Evidence was also discovered of an extensive Anarchist correspondence. In Havre eleven houses were searched, and five persons arrested. At the rooms of the men arrested some stolen bonds were recovered—value, 15,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent wrote thus on Tuesday:—The arrests of Anarchists in various parts was carried out simultaneously by order of the Minister of the Interior. A charged bomb was discovered at Grenoble. At Commeutry, in the Department of Allier, the police found 450 cartridges, of which 63 were charged with dynamite, 273 with grisontine, and 110 with compressed gunpowder. Two hundred and forty metres of fuse and 99 detonators were also seized. At Nice searches have been made at 19 houses, the inmates of which included 15 militant Italian Anarchists, all of whom have criminal records. Orders were given for their immediate expulsion. Everywhere a large quantity of newspapers, documents, and correspondence has been seized, and the papers are now being examined. Probably 64 of the persons arrested will be retained in custody. 150 persons are still wanted by the police. The Anarchists apprehended were immediately delivered up to the judicial authorities, who will decide, according to the circumstances of each particular case, whether proceedings shall be instituted. In Paris and the suburbs 34 arrests were made.

CONFESSION BY THE AUTHOR OF THE BARCELONA OUTRAGE.

A Madrid message says:—Salvador Franch, the Anarchist who was arrested on Monday at Saragossa, has made a confession which clears up many points hitherto obscure regarding the dynamite outrage at Barcelona, when bombs were thrown amongst the people in the stalls at the Liceo Opera House with appalling results. Franch, who is in the prison hospital at Saragossa, being treated for a wound in his side inflicted by himself at the moment of arrest, has informed the Magistrate, that he, and he alone, was the thrower of the bombs. There were two bombs, he explained, of which only one exploded. For some reason, which he could not understand, the other failed to go off. Possibly there was some defect in its construction. He carried them into the theatre in his sash, in the folds of which two infernal machines were easily concealed, for they were of small size. Taking his place in the second gallery, Franch waited quietly until the opera was approaching its conclusion, and all eyes were on the stage. Then he moved out into the passage, were nobody was likely to observe him, and taking the bombs, one in each hand, he hurled them with all his force down into the centre of the closely-packed stalls, where the bourgeois were sitting. In the confusion and panic which followed the explosion, Franch, who was already clear of the seats, had no difficulty in escaping from the theatre; but knowing that the police being cognisant of his Anarchist ideas would be sure to arrest him, he made at once for a place of concealment in a house near the cemetery. Here he remained for twenty days, and then deeming that the vigilance of the police would have relaxed, he left Barcelona and set out on foot for his native province of Feruel. For a short time he stayed with his own family at Castelseras, and then made his way to Saragossa to seek the hospitality of a friend living at that city.

Franch averred that he made this full confession of his own guilt in order to save innocent people now in prison at Barcelona. As to the fabrication of the bombs, he had had no assistance at all. He had made them himself according to a prescribed formula. It was a matter of regret to him that so few people had been killed at the Liceo Theatre—(twenty-three persons were killed and about forty injured)—because Anarchists were resolved to exterminate the bourgeois. The prisoner further declared that he had first determined to commit suicide after having told the whole truth.

BOMBS AND THEIR MAKERS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* prints a conversation with Colonel Majendie on bombs and their makers. Colonel Majendie says:—"One kind of infernal machine of bomb is that which was employed to blow up some of the chief railway stations in London not many years ago. In this case an ordinary cheap American clock, such as you can buy anywhere nowdays for five shillings, sufficed to jeopardise the lives of thousands, perhaps, of human beings." Colonel Majendie then produced from a drawer the identical clock which was used in the attempt to blow up Paddington Station. So far as I could see, it appeared to be an ordinary cheap metal clock, with the rim or outer casing of tin partly removed in order to admit of the insertion into the body of the works of the muzzle and breech of a small pistol of American pattern and workmanship. Colonel Majendie explained to me the ingenious method by which this infernal machine could be set in motion. It appears that when the small brass knob or handle usually attached to the alarums of such clocks is set in motion, it revolves with sufficient velocity and force to release the trigger of a small pistol. In the breech of the pistol there is a cap which, when struck by the hammer—which in its turn is set in motion by the action of the revolving handle of the alarum upon the trigger—is sufficient to cause an explosion, and thus to ignite the packets of dynamite with which the clock is surrounded. "Besides these kinds of infernal machines," said Colonel Majendie, continuing, "there is the sort which is brought into action by a string being cut or a cord being released. This kind of infernal machine is more usually sent by post. The unsuspecting victim receives an ordinary-looking package, and naturally expect it to contain some article or other of use to him, possibly a present. The string is incautiously cut, with the dreadful result that the contents of the package explode in the victim's face, and injure him seriously, if they do not kill him outright." I do not think that and alteration in the existing law would have the effect of rendering it less easy than it is at present for Anarchists and other disaffected persons to procure material for their hideous warfare. Besides, by making the law more stringent with regard to the sale of explosives you might conceivably seriously hamper trade and enterprise. There are many industries, for instance, in which dynamite is as necessary to the production of the manufactured article as machinery or competent workmen. And if the law was made more stringent than it is, I fear much that many industries would suffer in consequence. In my own mind, I have not the smallest doubt how we should proceed in the matter of the Anarchists and the sale of dangerous explosives. Both are subjects eminently fit for international action, and until they are treated in that common-sense way, I fear little will be done to remove this very serious danger from us."

According to *Truth*, Clarence House has been granted by the Queen to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught by warrant; but an arrangement has been made for the Duke of Coburg to have the use of the house whenever he visits London, and certain rooms are to be reserved exclusively for him. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have hitherto occupied apartments in Buckingham Palace during their visits to London, which, however, was a very inconvenient arrangement, which the Queen long wished to terminate, and it is also deemed desirable for them to have a permanent residence in town. After the death of the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught had the first offer of her apartments in St. James's Palace, but he did not care for those quarters. Clarence House is officially regarded as a part of St. James's Palace.

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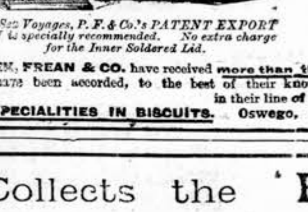
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Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.
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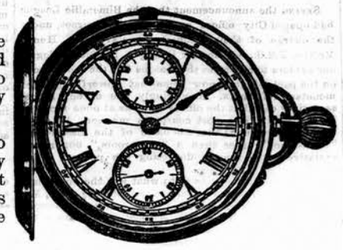
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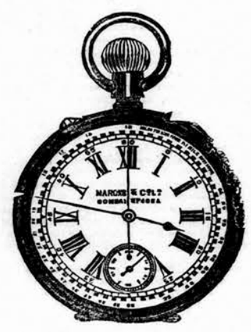
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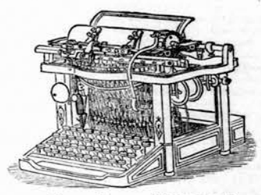


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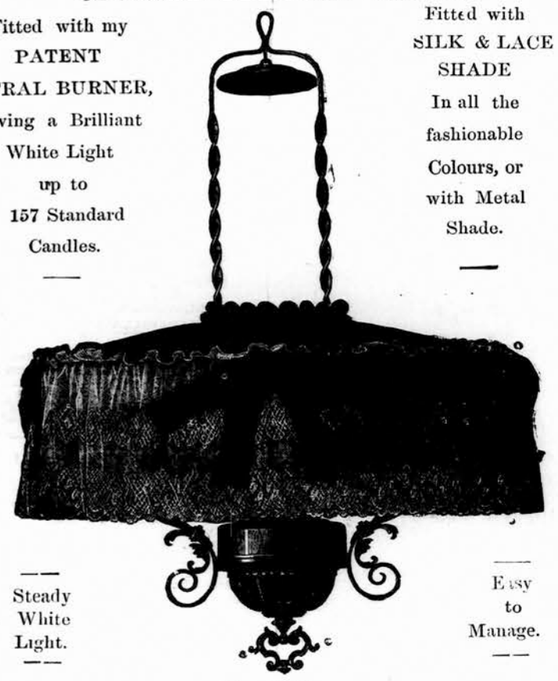
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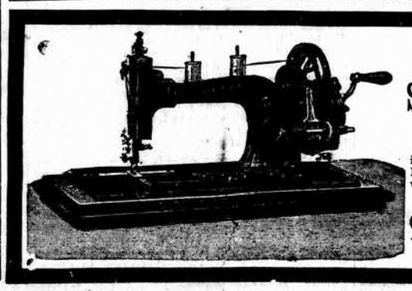


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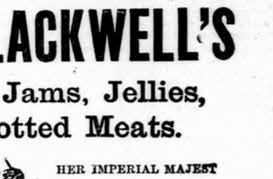
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